The Literary Digest

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Contents

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

Opening of the Democratic Campaign . 31
The Peking Massacre 34
China and the Cartoonists 34
Portraits: Envoys in Peking 35
Charges of Inhumanity at the Hoboken Fire 36
Ending of the Chicago and St. Louis Strikes 36
Boston's Experiment with Municipal Ownership 37
Topics in Brief 38
Pronunciation of Words in Current History 38

LETTERS AND ART:

Fine Arts at the Paris Exhibition . . 39
Middle Age as the Time for Novel Writing 39
Modern Persian Literature 40
Recent Movements in French Literature and Art 41
Education in China 41
How Mark Twain Became a Literary Person 42
Notes 42

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

What to Do in Case of Fire 43
The Future of the Phonograph . . . 43
A New Automatic Temperature Recorder 44
The Development of Photographs in Ordinary Light 44
Liquid Air as a Source of Oxygen . . 45
Plant Growth in Air-Tight Spaces . . 45
A Permanent Census Bureau 45
American Machinery at Paris 46
Making Land by Pumping 46
Air in Solid Bodies 46
Science Brevities 46

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Religious Aspects of the Chinese Trouble 47
The Reconstruction of Biblical History . 48
A Methodist Minister's Good Word for the Higher Criticism 49
Dr. Herrmann and the Dominance of Ritschlianism 49
Will There Be any Revision of the Presbyterian Standard of Faith? . . . 50

FOREIGN TOPICS:

Russia's Policy in China 51
The Troubles in the Far East 51
What Caused the "Boxer" Rising . . 52
Workingmen's Insurance in Germany . 53
War Exaggerations 54
The Specter of the Monarchy in France 54
The Will of a Rothschild 54

MISCELLANEOUS:

Foreign Possibilities of American Commerce 55
Personals 56
More or Less Pungent 57
Current Events 58
Chess 60

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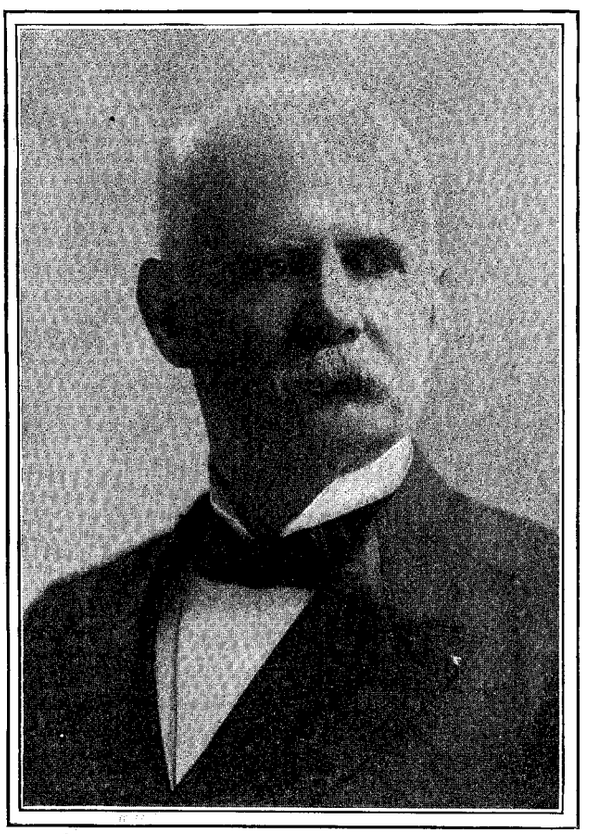
OPENING OF THE DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

THE features of the Democratic national convention in Kansas City last week that have stirred up the most comment were the disagreement over the silver question in the committee on platform, and the absolute domination of Mr. Bryan over the convention. The convention correspondents of Democratic papers like the New York *Journal* agreed that a large number, perhaps a majority, of the delegates were opposed to a definite declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1. The committee on platform, in fact, held an all-night session on the silver paragraph, and a majority was obtained for the declaration only by Mr. Bryan's positive statement that, unless the silver plank was inserted, he would decline the nomination. The States whose representatives in the committee on platform were opposed to a special declaration for silver included such Democratic strongholds as Texas, Virginia, North Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, and Florida, and the supposedly doubtful States of New York, New Jersey, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and West Virginia; but Mr. Bryan's wishes prevailed and the silver plank was put in. As Mr. Bryan's stanch friendship for silver is beyond dispute, many papers affirm that the platform declaration makes no real change in the situation, and was a measure demanded by political consistency.

A picturesque feature of the convention was the wild enthusiasm for David B. Hill, a Democrat who has never fully renounced



ADLAI EWING STEVENSON.

his allegiance to the gold standard, and who announced his determination to make a fight against silver in the convention. Mr. Hill did make a fight, but it was not against silver. It was against the nomination for the Vice-Presidency, and, in spite of all that he could say, 199 votes were cast for him. A large part of his popularity was attributed by the correspondents to the feeling that Mr. Hill was being persecuted by Mr. Croker, and the delegates expressed their disapproval of Tammany Hall by wild demonstrations of enthusiasm for Hill.

Mr. Bryan's nomination for the Presidency was never in doubt, while the Vice-Presidential situation was doubtful until the vote was taken. Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President during Mr. Cleveland's second term, was given the nomination on the first ballot by a narrow margin.

In the platform the questions connected with expansion are

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given first place. It is declared "that all governments instituted among men derive their just powers from the consent of the governed; that any government not based upon the consent of the governed is a tyranny; and that to impose upon any people a government of force is to substitute the methods of imperialism for those of a republic. We hold that the Constitution follows the flag, and denounce the doctrine that an executive or congress, deriving their existence and their powers from the Constitution, can exercise lawful authority beyond it, for in violation of it we assert that no nation can long endure half republic and half empire, and we warn the American people that imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home." The Porto Rico law is denounced as imposing upon the people of Porto Rico "a government without their consent and taxation without representation." The evacuation of Cuba is demanded and the Administration's Philippine policy is condemned. The platform says:

"The Filipinos can not be citizens without endangering our civilization; they can not be subjects without imperiling our form of government, and as we are not willing to surrender our civilization or to convert the republic into an empire, we favor an immediate declaration of the nation's purpose to give to the Filipinos, first, a stable form of government; second, independence; and third, protection from outside interference, such as has been given for nearly a century to the republics of Central and South America."

"Expansion by every peaceful and legitimate means" is favored, but "imperialism" is regarded as involving "the very existence of the republic and the destruction of our free institutions," and is declared to be "the paramount issue of the campaign." The Monroe doctrine is reaffirmed, and militarism is condemned. Private monopolies are denounced as "the most efficient means yet devised for appropriating the fruits of industry to the benefit of the few at the expense of the many," and the Democratic Party is pledged "to an unceasing warfare in nation, State, and city against private monopoly in every form." The failure of the Republican Congress to enact any laws touching the trust evil is pointed to as proving "the insincerity of the high-sounding phrases of the Republican platform." The Chicago platform is indorsed in the following paragraph:

"We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the national Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system made by the American people for themselves which shall restore and

W. J. B.—"Dance, old lady, dance!"
—*The New York World.*

maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the consent of any other nation."

The currency bill of the last Congress is denounced, government by injunction is condemned. The election of Senators by popular vote, direct legislation, a department of labor in the Cabinet, liberal pensions, and "the immediate construction, ownership, and control of the Nicaragua canal by the United States" are favored. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty is condemned as "a surrender of American rights and interests, not to be tolerated by the American people"; statehood for Arizona, New Mexico, and Oklahoma is favored; the exclusion of cheap Asiatic labor is promised, the "ill-concealed Republican alliance with England" is denounced, sympathy for the Boers is expressed, and "the reduction and speedy repeal of the war taxes" is promised.

The Democratic press, of course, favor the ticket and platform heartily. The St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.) perceives "a spirit of party harmony which finely clears the way for wise and effective action, and which promises the best results in the campaign to follow." The Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) observes that the presidential nomination comes to Mr. Bryan fittingly, "for he alone has kept the hearts of the people, as no man before has been able to sway them. With politicians run mad over strange gods, with an overweening desire for success at the expense of principle rampant, Mr. Bryan has been the one firm figure around whom the common people could rally." As regards the silver issue, the Indianapolis *Sentinel* (Dem.) remarks that "some of the corporation organs are apparently much concerned because Mr. Bryan has said that the issue in this campaign was whether the man should be put above the dollar. We do not see why they should be, unless they think we should abandon the American theory of government and go to oligarchic government." The Denver *News* (Ind.) says: "With silver at the front, there is certain promise of victory in November." The Memphis *Commercial-Appeal* (Dem.), too, is glad to see "a ringing, up-to-date platform, with primarily a positive declaration for free silver." The Louisville *Dispatch* (Dem.) declares: "Mr. Bryan's position, the only possible one for him, is the strongest for his party. He can not win without the silver vote, and he will lose if the silver question is dropped." The Cincinnati *Enquirer* (Dem.), however, thinks that "while economic questions may be of large importance, in this fight they are insignificant," and believes that "imperialism" is the overshadowing issue. So, too, thinks the Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.), which believes that "it would be impossible to arouse any considerable degree of enthusiasm this year by a free silver campaign. . . . The main fight will be on imperialism and the trusts."

Much more interest, however, centers around the attitude of the Independent press, many of whom have been assailing the present Administration very bitterly. Will they support Mr. Bryan? Few of them seem ready to do so. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says: "*The Evening Post* does not intend to support William J. Bryan for President under any circumstances," and expresses the opinion that by the silver plank "the Democrats have thrown away all the electoral votes of the Eastern States. They have certainly disabled the Gold Democrats from supporting Mr. Bryan." The Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) is just as positive in its refusal to support McKinley. It says: "Whether the citizen who proposes to do what in him lies to uphold our ancient heritage is carried by his conscience to vote for Mr. Bryan, or will fain content himself with voting for some one other than the head of the present Administration, his support can not be given to William McKinley, who, explain it as you will, has not kept his rudder true to Republicanism in this time of stress and peril." The New York

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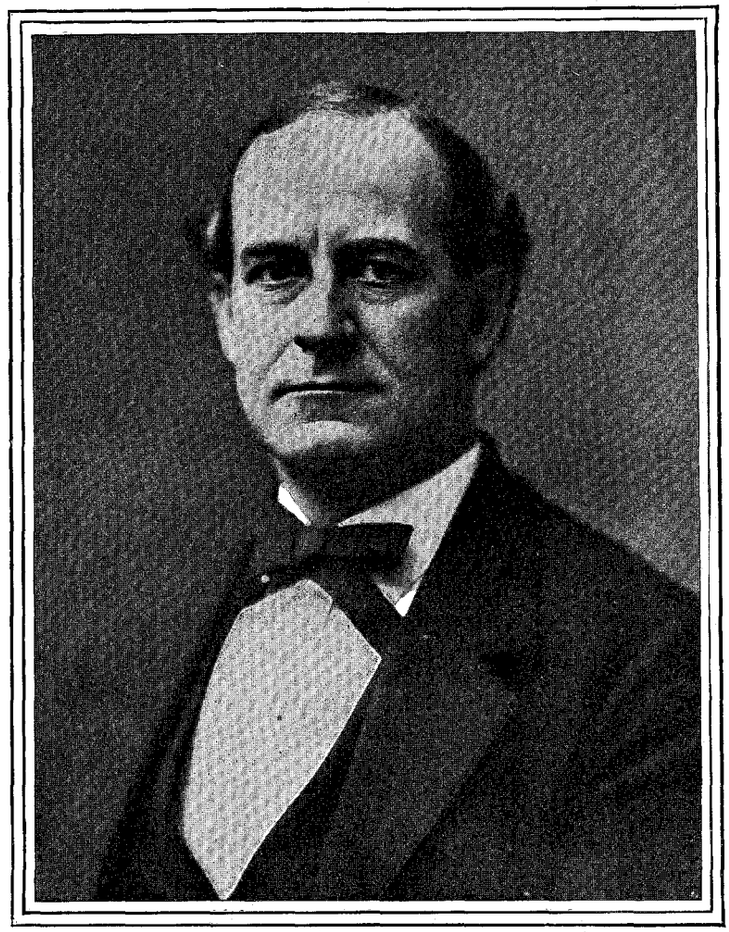
Times (Ind) admires in Mr. Bryan "the courage with which he sticks to his detestable opinions," but adds: "The decision must be made, as it was made in 1896, between national honor and national dishonor, between ruin and safety. There is but one issue, and it is sharp and clear. We have full confidence that the American people will decide this question as they decided four years ago. For what he is and believes, and for what he would do, Bryan deserves and will encounter a terrible defeat." The New York *Herald* (Ind.), a paper which has been opposing Mr. McKinley violently of late, says, however, that the distrust of Mr. Bryan "is so radical and profound that no voter is going to stop and quibble over any little peculiarities in a particular plank of the populistic structure on which he is to pose." The New York *World* (Ind.) favors heartily all of the Democratic platform except the silver plank, but can not bring itself to support that. The Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) declares that Bryanism "is not Democracy, but the reversal of it, in every respect," and much prefers McKinley. The Hartford *Times* (Ind. Dem.) objects to the plan, proposed in the Democratic platform, of giving the Filipinos a stable government before they are given independence. It says:

"If we are not to grant the Filipinos independence until we shall have given them a stable government, we shall have to stay in the Philippines for the next fifty years. It is his overpowering sense of this duty to provide the Filipinos with a stable government which sustains the Hon. William McKinley as he goes forward in his treaty-undertaking to protect all the old Spanish property rights and claims in those islands, and if the United States is to continue this work we see no great advantage in taking it out of the hands of Mr. McKinley and committing it to the charge of the Hon. William J. Bryan."

The Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) says: "*The Record* does not agree with Mr. Bryan and the Chicago platform, but it admires his courage and consistency and his unwillingness to make a pretense of being the thing he is not," and the Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.) says that everything else in the Democratic platform "is subordinate to the aggressive attack upon imperialism, militarism, and monopoly. Upon this platform, notwithstanding its many serious faults and weaknesses, it is not to be doubted that the Democrats can make a strong campaign." The Detroit *News* (Ind.), however, believes that "the mischief has been done by the undue prominence already given to silver, and no belated wisdom in the committee on resolutions or in the convention itself can bring the party back to the advantageous position it occupied a week ago."

The comments of the Republican press are of the usual tone that prevails when Mr. Bryan is under discussion. Thus the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) says: "Mr. Bryan starts out on his second race for the Presidency still the head of a rabble half fanatical, half demagogic. The same ignorance, wild prejudice and unbalanced reasoning which went crazy over the paste jewels of his eloquence at Chicago have now confirmed their allegiance to him in cold blood. . . . Mr. Bryan is embarked on a campaign largely of opposition merely for the sake of opposing. No claptrap is too cheap, no fallacy too clear, no criticism too evidently mere faultfinding to be uttered or indorsed by him." The New York *Journal of Commerce* (Fin.) says: "The Democratic convention has put forth the weakest candidate on the wickedest platform that has been offered to the American people by any leading party." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), like some other papers quoted above, affirms its belief in Mr. Bryan's sincerity, and adds: "But if the fanatically sincere man—the kind of man Bryan is said to be—who holds dangerous views, like those of Bryan as to free silver and Debsism, is elected to an important office, then trouble is bound to ensue. The election of Mr. Bryan, if sincere, is more to be dreaded in some respects than that of Mr. Bryan if a demagog." The New York *Sun* (Rep.) says in a similar view: "Four years ago he was regarded as a weak and somewhat theatrical person holding odious and dangerous notions about national policy. Recent light on his character has shown him to be a man who, if elected President, will do his honest utmost in that office to work the appalling damage which his theories contemplate." The Baltimore *American* (Rep.) says of the Gold Democrats and the Kansas City platform: "After such an exhibition of fatuity, they will abandon their party in despair. When a man makes a fool of himself once, his friends overlook it, but when he makes a practise of it prejudice in his favor speedily vanishes. In this respect political parties are like individuals."



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WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

The New York *Journal* (Dem.) says of Mr. Stevenson, the nominee for the Vice-Presidency:

"The nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for Vice-President was an inspiration. It is not merely that Mr. Stevenson is an admirable candidate in himself; it is still more for what he represents.

"Adlai Stevenson was the Democratic part of the last ticket elected by the Democratic Party. He was one of the standard-bearers in the great victory of 1892, whose results were thrown away by treacherous leadership. His renomination for the position to which he was elected then is an announcement that the Democracy has not cut loose from its past. The party that is going to elect Bryan and Stevenson is the same party that once

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elected Cleveland and Stevenson. Unfaithful leaders have been thrown overboard, but the true men have been kept, and the masses of the party remain the same.

"The country will be trying no experiment in electing Mr. Stevenson. It tried him for four years. It remembers him as one of the best Vice-Presidents that ever presided over the Senate. Cool, level-headed, and tactful, he will be an ideal occupant of that chair to which Mr. Bryan's robust health will probably confine his duties. And if, by any unforeseen chance, he should be called upon to succeed to the Presidency, he would rise to the full measure of his new responsibilities.

"Mr. Stevenson is a perfect mate for Bryan. The contrast with the flighty, buck-jumping Roosevelt speaks for itself. Nothing remains but the withdrawal of Mr. Towne to insure the union of all the reform forces of the country upon an ideal ticket. That this withdrawal will be promptly announced can not be doubted."

THE PEKING MASSACRE.

THE reported massacre of the envoys of the United States, Japan, and ten European nations, with all their attachés, legation guards, their wives and children, and twenty-eight missionaries, by the armed forces in control in Peking, has stirred up strong comment both in America and abroad, although unconfirmed rumors of their safety still keep some hope alive. The London *Daily Mail* calls the reported massacre "the greatest tragedy of the century," and other papers comment in severe terms on the anarchy and barbarism that must have free rein in a capital where envoys, whose persons are held sacred among the most savage tribes, are cut down seemingly with the consent of the Government. In regard to the Government, persistent rumors have led the papers to believe that Prince Tuan, head of the Boxer movement and father of the heir apparent, has deposed and probably caused the death of the Emperor and the Empress-Dowager, and is in power in Peking, and himself aided and urged on the massacre of the envoys.

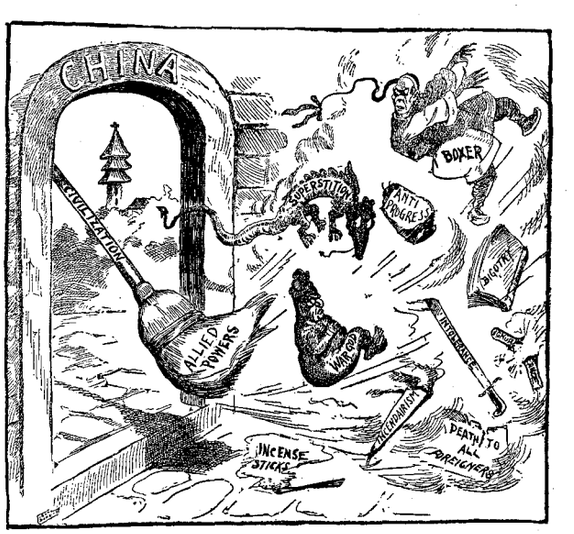
Seventy-five miles away, in Tien-Tsin, were the 12,000 allied foreign troops who had been landed to march to Peking and rescue the envoys, but far from being able to rescue any one else, the despatches have described them as being themselves shut up in Tien-Tsin, surrounded by hordes of Chinese and in great danger of being cut off from communication with the foreign fleet at Taku. The foreign fleet is being increased as rapidly as the powers can hurry war-ships to the scene. The repairs on the *Oregon*, which was floated off the rocks last week, will probably keep her from joining the fleet for a long time. Russia, England, and Japan are fitting out land forces of considerable size, and the United States and the other powers interested will also contribute troops.

With one third of the population of the world, with a hereditary hatred of foreigners on one side, and the most powerful modern nations of the earth acting in alliance, but bitterly jealous of each other, on the other side, the field of possibilities opened by the beginning of a war is so large that speculations of the most picturesque sort are rife.

Many papers are commending Admiral Kempff for his refusal to join the other admirals in their attack on the Taku forts four weeks ago. Admiral Kempff contended that an assault on the forts would rouse the Chinese to a frenzy against the foreign nations taking part in the attack, just as an assault on the forts of any other country would inflame its people. The event seems to have proved that Admiral Kempff was right, for as soon as the news of the assault on the forts reached Peking, the Chinese Government lost all control of the rioters, and what appeared, up to that time, to be a local riot became a revolution, resulting in the reported massacre. Ho Yow, the Chinese consul-general in San Francisco, said in an interview early in the week: "Admiral Kempff made a fine demonstration of wisdom in declining to join in precipitating hostilities at Taku, and he had by his conduct won the confidence of the Chinese for his nation. At the same time he showed good military judgment, for the act of aggression was as useless as it was dangerous to the interests back of it." By their assault on the forts, he declared, the foreign admirals "stirred up a beehive, when not in position to accomplish anything. Instead of relieving the legations in Peking they aggravated the situation, stirring the ignorant and maddened populace to frenzy. Such an act as firing upon the Taku forts, even in case of an enlightened people, would have been, in my opinion, a serious affair under the circumstances. The enraged people, already on the warpath, would embrace such an opportunity for self-justification. I fear, knowing my race, that Peking rose in mass when the intelligence reached there from Taku, and executed vengeance on the legations." Of the military situation Ho Yow says:

"In my opinion the powers would need an army of about 250,000 to subdue this one northern province by force. Should there be a general uprising throughout China, before they could do any policing of that great territory, with its 400,000,000 people, or bring them under subjection, they would require not less than 1,000,000 soldiers, and many millions of dollars would be wasted

THE REAL "BOXERS."
—*The San Francisco Chronicle.*



THE OPEN DOOR THAT CHINA NEEDS.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

CHINA AND THE CARTOONISTS.

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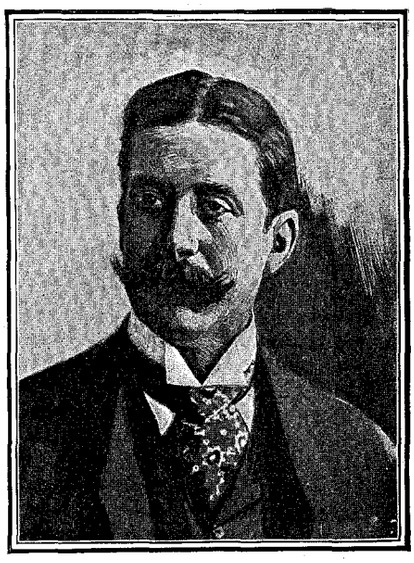
M. PICHON,
French Minister.

SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD,
British Ambassador.



BARON VON KETTELER,
German Minister.

ENVOYS IN PEKING.

(Minister Conger's portrait appeared in our issue of June 16.)

and millions of lives lost before the entire country could be brought under subjugation. . . . . .

"The Chinese are well armed; they are well supplied with weapons of the latest pattern, many of them manufactured in our own great arsenals. Shantung province is notable for its men of fine physique and stature. This province could probably place in the field nearly a million men, closely approaching or exceeding six feet in height. Whatever China may have been in the past, she is still no insignificant enemy to cope with to-day. Her strength is formidable, and if it be underestimated by invaders the result will be a terrible slaughter."

Appalling Crime Awaits Justice.—"If the appalling report of massacre in Peking is confirmed, and but too dire cause exists for believing it to be true, a solemn duty rests on the associated nations to-day representing the civilized world in China. The modern world has known no event more awful, no catastrophe more terrible, and no crime more heinous. Isolated massacres there have been in the long contact and contest between the East and the West; but nothing comparable to this. The number of victims, their station, their heroic but fruitless resistance against overpowering odds, the final defeat and the appalling butchery at the hands of a fanatical mob write such a page of horror as the history of our own day has not known. Men, women, and children, envoys, officers, and soldiers, men of all stations and callings are all swept to one merciless fate. Dim hope may yet exist that the many reports may be contradicted, but the civilized world is perforce coming, however unwillingly, to the conviction that the worst is true and that the greater nations of the world are face to face with one of those public crimes which demand the common action of those powers on whom rests to-day the guidance of the world's affairs, the protection of its public law, and the execution of its public justice.

"Vengeance no man desires. Justice all men must demand. The ministers massacred in Peking were envoys. There is no tribe so savage and no people so degraded that its meanest does not know the envoy's due of protection, safety, and freedom from insult and attack. This is part of the common law of man. From Prince Tuan down to the last and lowest member in the savage horde that swept over the English legation compound and filled it with heaps of butchered men and women, not a man but knew that the act ran as counter to Chinese maxims as to European public law. It is condemned by both. It is recognized by both as putting those who share in this crime, which all men hold detestable to heaven and disgraceful to man, outside the pale of human forgiveness. Nothing is left for men responsible for this act, so far as they can be identified, but stern pursuit, arrest, trial and execution. . . . . .

"A cooperative force must be collected at the mouth of the Peiho from all the nations whose envoys have been murdered. This force must be strong enough to sweep all before it. In it the United States must be represented, not for vengeance, an unchristian and unworthy desire, but for justice—inexorable justice; delayed it may be and slow, but which, when it smites, will smite without respect of persons from Prince Tuan to the most ignorant rioter known to have shared in this fell, foul work."—*The Philadelphia Press.*

Tragedy Might Have Been Prevented.—"It seems inconceivable that any civilized power would incur the risk of the awful catastrophe that is occurring at Peking rather than let another power interfere to prevent it. Yet what else are we to think? There was one power, and only one, that was able at the outset, that has at all times been able and that is able at this moment to rush in an irresistible army to the rescue of whoever may be left alive in Peking and to the suppression of the anti-foreign outbreak. That power is known, and has all along been known, to be eager to undertake the work. Why has it not done so? We know of no possible answer save that already indicated, namely, that some other powers or power would not and will not consent to it for fear the intervening power might thus gain some advantage in the scramble for fragments of broken China. Because of such fears and jealousies the foreign colony at Peking has been abandoned to its fate.

"There is to-day nothing upon which the most competent judges of the situation are more fully agreed than that what is needed is a large, completely equipped army of homogeneous composition, furnished by a single nation. Such an army, and the one of all on earth best fitted to operate in China, is waiting under arms only nine hundred miles away. But it is not permitted to move. In the face of the urgent need at Peking it is decided to await the slow process of weeks or months, until from the other side of the world—from Southampton and Havre and Hamburg and Cronstadt—can come ships bearing the parts of a composite army, whose members are to pay one tenth of their attention to subduing the Tartars and nine tenths to watching each other. Of a truth, that is a concert of the powers! It is a fatal error. Japan, as the executor of an international mandate, could have planted her flag at Peking weeks ago. It will not be easy for those who objected to her doing so to escape blame for what has happened because she did not do so."—*The New York Tribune.*

Longer Delay Culpable.—"If it turns out that the American minister and some of his countrymen have been murdered at Peking—and there is only too much reason to fear that this will prove to be the case—will the Administration hesitate longer in sending more troops to China for the purpose of exacting stern

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reparation for the crime against the national honor? Or will the State Department continue to discuss the question whether we are yet really at war with China? It is clear already that no half-way measures will suffice to restore order. There is no need to wait until the American regiments on their way to Taku get there before despatching reenforcements. Everything goes to show that as many troops of all nations as can be got together will be needed. Japan is ready to do its full duty. The United States is in a position to follow suit. Will it shrink from the task? Will it hesitate? Is Mr. Conger, if he has been slaughtered, to go unavenged? The German Emperor has spoken as every man of honor must feel. The insult to the German flag and nation will not remain unpunished. If the temper of the American people is what it has been hitherto, the news of a terrible tragedy at Peking would incite a cry of rage that even the dull ears at the White House would be forced to hear and obey." —*The Providence Journal.*

CHARGES OF INHUMANITY AT THE HOBOKEN FIRE.

THE newspapers are still discussing the charges, referred to in these columns last week, that some of the captains of the New York harbor tugboats refused to rescue the drowning victims of the fire at the North German Lloyd piers because they had no money, and actually pushed them back into the water with boathooks so that the tugboats might be free to rescue merchandise, for which a reward could be claimed. The Detroit *Free Press* says: "It is hard to conceive of a type of human nature so depraved and mercenary that it withholds help from suffering, perishing fellow creatures because the poor dying and drowning ones are too exhausted to respond to the unspeakably sordid cry of 'How much?' . . . The New York tugmen have furnished a spectacle of astounding greed which stands out in all its hideousness against the dark picture of disaster and sudden and torturesome death for hundreds of their brethren. There is nothing more shockingly selfish in all the annals of ocean calamities."

The New York papers, however, seem inclined to doubt the stories. *The Tribune*, for example, says that such charges "ought not to be loosely made or readily believed. Such manifestations of hideous thrift are, we suppose, conceivable, and there seems to be some testimony which is not obviously sheer invention to support the accusation. But it should be remembered that few persons in such a desperate plight are able to observe accurately, and that the survivors are seldom competent to give a just account of their experiences." *The Herald* says:

"Names! Names! Why do not the numerous persons who allege incredible inhumanity on the part of the tugboat crews furnish names of the craft against which they bring their charges?

"All tugboats have their names conspicuously displayed, and if there was any time for conversation between swimmers and tugboat crews—and judging by some of the accounts which purport to give the details of talk between imperilled swimmers and dollar-seeking deckhands there seems to have been ample opportunity for that—then in all reason there was time to identify the vessels which refused succor.

"Of the many yarns that have been told about tugboats refusing to rescue persons unless first promised pay *The Herald* has not been able to discover any proof. Putting aside the inconceivable inhumanity of such action, tugboat men are not such senseless beings as to imagine that the panic-stricken seamen, 'longshoremen, and others who had leaped from their blazing ships had taken the precaution to provide themselves with money in case rescuers might demand it."

The Chicago *Evening Post*, too, declares that the stories "can not be believed. They are literally incredible, and the mind simply revolts against such imputations. . . . If the stories were true, our whole social system, with its religion and morality, would have to be pronounced a hollow mockery." The Chicago *Record* thinks that if the whole system of salvage money were abolished, the work of rescue would be carried on just as actively as now, "and would result in more attention to endangered lives and less to property."

ENDING OF THE CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS STRIKES.

THE great strikes at Chicago and St. Louis are of such long duration and have been accompanied by such heavy loss of life and property that any prospect of their termination is looked upon by the press as a matter for hearty congratulation. In Chicago, the withdrawal on June 27 of the Bricklayers' Union from the Building Trades' Council, and the signing of an agreement providing for arbitration between the bricklayers and the contractors, are regarded as the beginning of the end of the strike which has paralyzed for five months the building industries of that city. The Bricklayers' Union is the most powerful organization connected with the Building Trades' Council, and it is expected that the other unions will follow this example.

"The Chicago strike," says the Baltimore *News*, "which will go down to history as one of the greatest on record, has kept 50,000 men idle for many months, and involved a loss of $150,000 a day in wages." The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* adds: "Unhappily the money loss and the consequent suffering of the unemployed were not the only evil effects of the strike. Rioting and murderous assaults were attendant features. Five deaths are directly attributable to the labor troubles, and there were over 150 cases of assault, some of the victims being crippled for life." The New York *Evening Post* declares that "it is a positive disgrace to our civilization that we do not devise some way of avoiding such fruitless loss and suffering." The Chicago newspapers claim that the struggle has been prolonged by obstinacy on both sides of the controversy. The contractors demand that the central organization of the unions, the Building Trades' Council, shall be dissolved altogether, and the Chicago *Evening Post* supports them on the ground that this council "is organized radically wrong" and "is at the mercy of disturbing factors." On the other hand, the Chicago *Record* affirms that the contractors have no right to make such an arbitrary demand, and that the men should be permitted to retain their organization.

In St. Louis, the strike of the street-railway men, which lasted for eight weeks, is now definitely ended by an agreement signed July 2 by representatives of the transit company and its employees. The agreement, which is in the nature of a compromise, provides for the reemployment of the strikers on the same terms as before; and the company, while it does not bind itself to employ only union men, promises not to discriminate against individuals on account of membership in the union. Says the Baltimore *Herald*:

"Neither side obtains all that it demanded, and the advantages secured must be regarded as wholly inadequate to compensate for the loss of wages and earnings, for the injury inflicted on rolling stock, and for the extra expenditures entailed by attempts to break the strike. . . . The city has had a large bill to pay for the services of the posse comitatus employed to prevent interference with the running of cars. The business demoralization which attended the strike owing to the interruption of traffic seriously affected nearly every merchant in the city, while the discontinuance of wage payments was felt by hundreds of small tradesmen. But the most deplorable result, and one which can not be appraised in money, was the killing of half a dozen persons, the wounding of scores of others, and the numerous acts of violence, whereby respect for law suffered impairment and the self-restraint of the community was weakened."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* points out that in such struggles the public is the chief sufferer, owing to the dislocation of local travel, and asks if it is not possible to submit all such quar-

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rels to arbitration. The New York *People* (Socialist) espouses the cause of the strikers, and declares:

"A Socialist city government would not allow rioting, whether by alleged sympathizers with the strikers or by hirelings of the capitalist. It would not allow the company to import gangs of armed hoodlums to provoke riots and to shoot into the strikers' meeting-hall, as has been done in this case. It would say to the transit company: 'Your franchise has been granted you in order that you shall run street-cars. If you can not do this without the help of armed thugs, we will relieve you of the responsibility by revoking your charter and running the street-cars as public works. You may take your choice, on the spot, of settling this dispute or giving up your charter.' And it would keep its word."

BOSTON'S EXPERIMENT WITH MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

ADVOCATES of municipal ownership who have been looking to Boston for a vindication of their theories may not be pleased over the results shown by an investigation that has just been made by Mayor Hart. His predecessor, Mayor Josiah Quincy, it will be remembered, stirred up widespread comment about two years ago by establishing a municipal printing-plant, a municipal carpenter and repair department, a municipal ice-plant, and various other departments for doing work previously done by private concerns under contracts. "The city," says Mr. Guild A. Copeland, writing in *Harper's Weekly*, "was to save the money heretofore paid in middlemen's or corporations' profits, and was not to allow greedy contractors to wring dishonest profits from the municipal treasury. The painful announcement that the whole scheme is now discredited and is a subject for popular ridicule may cause some sorrow among those municipal statesmen elsewhere who have been so strongly on the side of 'municipal ownership' as a theory which might save American cities from present evils."

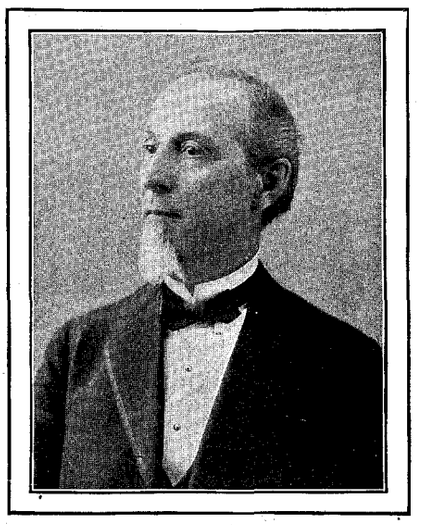
Mayor T. N. Hart, an old Boston business man and banker, upon taking office on the first of last January, noticed that some of the city's expense bills were rather large, and began a quiet investigation, with the result, says Mr. Copeland, "that one after another of these much-heralded and much-lauded city bureaus has been closed up, as hopelessly extravagant." Mr. Copeland quotes the following figures "from the statement of a skilled workman who held a high place in one of these bureaus":

"Reckoning up the cost of material at the current quotations, and the probable cost of labor necessary to do the work under the supervision of any reliable contractor or business house in Boston, he found that a job of electrical equipment on the ferry-boats operated by the city should have cost $6,800. As a matter of record, it actually cost $10,200. The electrical work on a city building for hospital nurses should have cost $1,528. It really cost $4,754. The work on a city armory should have cost less than $2,600, but the city had to pay nearly $6,700 for the job. Some work on a public school, estimated as likely to cost $1,471 if done under contract, cost the city about $3,600.

ALL ABOARD!

TOO MANY GOT ABOARD.
Courtesy of *Harper's Weekly*.

"Meanwhile investigations were being pushed in other directions. The city's ice-plant made an inviting field. After the statisticians had finished figuring on that public-spirited enterprise, it was found that the ice used by the Water Department in the drinking-fountains cost about $60 a ton, when it might have been bought from the local ice companies for $2 or $3 a ton. Orders were immediately given to get rid of the ice-plant at the best possible terms, lest the outlay thus created might weaken Boston's credit if the plant should be in operation much longer. If a customer could have been found for the municipal printing plant that too might have been unloaded at once. Some investigations into the cost of the operation of the plant indicated that outside parties would have done its work at least twenty-five per cent. below the prices actually charged, and would certainly have done much better work.



MAYOR THOMAS N. HART,
of Boston.

"Thus, in one bureau after another, practically the same situation was found. Instead of saving money by doing all kinds of city work directly by city employees, the city has been brought into debt tremendously; so that to-day the debt is over four times the limit fixed by the State legislature, the excess having been borrowed under special legislative acts. The interest on this debt, with sinking-fund payments, now amounts to more than the entire amount annually raised by taxation for all city purposes, outside of the school expenditure."

The reason for this breakdown of the Boston municipal-ownership experiment, thinks Mr. Copeland, "is to be found in the fact that the pay-rolls of the different bureaus were absolutely loaded down with political appointees." In one department it was found that one third of the force could be discharged without any harm to the efficiency of the bureau, and it is estimated that Mayor Hart has already saved some $500,000 or $600,000 to the city by removals in the interest of economy.

A ludicrous phase of the affair appears in the method by which the spoilsmen evaded the civil-service law. Applications were made for service under queer trades for which the civil service commissioners had prepared no examinations. Says Mr. Copeland:

"In a list of about fifty men who were employed in the water department on clerical work, or in inspecting hydrants or water-pipes, it was found that one had entered as a 'coppersmith,' another as a 'ship-calker,' and another as an 'expert swimmer.' There were 'sailors,' 'dial-makers,' 'rubber-gasket makers,' 'riggers' and 'splicers,' 'miners,' 'stone-cullers,' 'beam-tenders,' 'wiremen,' and 'rodmen' in the list also, each demanded by special requisition for a man of that trade. About every branch of human effort except that of 'expert balloonist' or 'skilled animal-trainer' may be found in these special requisitions; and the only reason these were overlooked is probably that they did not occur to the fertile brains of the ingenious evaders of the civil-service laws."

Some may infer from the quotations given above that Mr. Copeland is not in favor of municipal ownership for American

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cities. Their impression will hardly be dispelled by his conclusion:

"What would have been the result if the Boston experiment had been carried out upon a business-like basis is a question which may be discussed by theorists. What actually resulted has been shown. As compared with the political conditions in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, or San Francisco, Boston political methods are popularly supposed to be as pure as the most widely advertised brand of toilet soap. Yet Boston has learned, with mixed emotions of surprise, pain, and chagrin, the results of its own experiment in public operation of public business. The question of 'municipal ownership' has been settled for Boston. The proposed Utopia has been forced into insolvency, and a hard-headed Yankee banker is now engaged in winding up its accounts in a prudent manner.

"It may be added that in the mean time those public franchises that have been operated by private capital in Boston are paying good dividends; but they are run on business principles, and without any interference on the part of politicians. Possibly there is some American city where the Boston experiment could be repeated without political interference; but I do not profess to know just where that city is to be found."

The usual reply of Socialists and other advocates of municipal ownership to arguments like the foregoing is, that the introduction of business enterprises into a city administration will make the voters realize the need of a clean government. The voters will then eject the corrupt politicians from power, and the last state of that city will be far better than the first. As *The Appeal to Reason* (Soc.), Girard, Kan., says: "Make politics closely connected with many industries and you will soon have the best elements in the city interested in the management, and the old element will be eliminated." This view was more fully set forth in an article entitled "A Cure for City Corruption" considered in these columns in the issue for September 9 of last year.

AGUINALDO: "Keep it up, Oom; he's getting into another row and in a few minutes we'll be forgotten." —*The Chicago News.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

EVERY politician is getting ready to save the country again.—*The Baltimore Herald.*

QUITE appropriately, Mr. John G. Woolley hails from the West.—*The Boston Transcript.*

IF any more British troops are needed in China, Oom Paul can spare a few.—*The Chicago Record.*

THAT game of "staggering humanity" is being overworked.—*The New York Mail and Express.*

CHINA is a very fine specimen of territorial pie. But there are too many Jack Horners.—*The Washington Star.*

IF the Chinese could get hold of the Chinaman who invented gunpowder they wouldn't do a thing to him.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

THOSE who are prone to attribute evil motives to Russia should remember that she may have a Duty and Destiny of her own.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

SHOULD it come to the division of China, President McKinley should make a grab for the Chinese wall. He could use it over here in our tariff business.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A DENVER preacher is advocating municipal control of the saloon business. This would, at least, be a change from saloon control of municipal business.—*The Detroit News.*

WESTERN CIVILIZATION.—"What do you think of these yarns about the Chinese being among the most civilized people on earth?" asked Piute Pete. "Well," answered Three-Finger Sam, "I must say their way o' treatin' strangers they don't happen to like reminds me of the palmy days in our great an' growin' city of Crimson Gulch."—*The Washington Star.*

PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN CURRENT HISTORY.

SINCE the passage of the new tariff and civil government bill, the correct spelling of our West Indian possession has been pronounced to be "Porto Rico" (pōr'to rī'co) by the highest official authority, namely, the Congress of the United States. That is, the Anglicized instead of the local Spanish form has been adopted, just as we say Havana rather than Habana, and Florence rather than Firenze. This spelling has now, we learn, been accepted by the United States Board on Geographical Names; and most of the newspapers throughout the country, including those which formerly employed the spelling "Puerto Rico," have adopted the official spelling.

Hawaii, another island possession whose name is pronounced in many different ways, should, according to the Standard Dictionary and all our best authorities, be pronounced hä-wāi'ī. The Standard Dictionary (edition of 1900) states the pronunciation of the adjective "automobile" to be ō″to-mō′bil, and of the noun to be ō″to-mo-bil′. No other dictionary, so far as we are aware, has yet given the noun.

Following are some of the most common Chinese geographical names, chiefly prefixes and suffixes:

Kiang (river)	kĭ-ăng′.
Ho (river)	hō.
Hai (sea)	hai.
Pe (north)	pĕ.
Si (west)	sĭ.
Nan (south)	năn.
Pei (white)	pĕ.
Tien (heavenly)	tĭ-en′.
Tsin (place)	tsĭn.
Chu (pearl)	chū.
Kow (mouth of river)	kau.
Hoang (yellow)	hō-ăng.
Tse (son)	tsĕ.
Kin (capital of nation)	kin.
Fu (capital of province)	fū.
Hien (residence of provincial official)	hĭ-en′.

In our issue of June 8, the following corrections should be made:

Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant (New Rotterdam Courant)	nịü′wę rot-ęr-dąm″sę cūr-ąnt′.
Tyd (Time)	tait.
Utrechtsche Dagblad (Utrecht Daily Bulletin)	ü′trent-sę dąn′ bląt.

ą (as in sofa), ę (ask), ā (arm), a (at), ę̄ (accord), ă (fare), au (house), b (bed), c (cat), ch (church), ʜ=ch (loch), d (did), dh=th (then), e (net), ę (over), ē (fate), f (fun), g (go), h (hat), i (it), ī (machine), ai (aisle), j (jest), k (kink), l (lad), l̄=lli (brilliant), m (man), n (nut), n̄=ny (union), ṅ (bon) F., ŋ (ink), o (obey), ō (no), ŏ (not) ō̆ (nor), oi (oil), p (pay), cw=qu (queer), r (roll), s (hiss), sh (she), t (tell), th (thin), u (full), ū (rule, equivalent to oo in cool), iū (mute), yū (unit), ü (düne) Ger., ʊ (up), ū̆ (burn), v (van), ʬ (wax), y (yet), z (zone) zh=z (azure).

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LETTERS AND ART.

FINE ARTS AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

AMONG the bewildering array of attractions to be found at the Exposition in Paris, the art exhibition has especially drawn the attention of students. A writer in *The Westminster Gazette* gives the following description of its arrangement and contents:

"The art exhibition is confined to the two palaces situated on either side of the Champs Elysées entrance to the great fair. The palace to the left, designed by Monsieur Girault, and known as the Petit Palais, contains specimens of French retrospective art from the earliest times, when the primitive artists of the Middle Ages first sought to apply their knowledge of *technique* to the objects which filled the church of their adoration, until the last year of the eighteenth century, so fertile in artistic devices applied to the various implements of everyday life. The Grand Palais—situated on the right-hand side of the Grand Gate, and designed by Monsieur Deglane—contains practically three exhibitions—the Centennial (which includes pictures dating from the first year of this century to the year 1890), the Decennial (composed of pictures chosen among the gems of the last ten Salons), and finally the foreign section, to which every country in the world that can claim artistic expression has sent a creditable assortment of its best productions of the past century. The two buildings thus divide into clearly defined groups the past and present typical art exhibits of the world. So as to enjoy the exhibits in their chronological order, I should advise the visitor to first enter the Petit Palais, and, beginning from the first room, which contains the earliest specimens of the Middle Ages, slowly work round the semicircle formed by the succeeding rooms until the whole retrospective exhibition has been entirely traversed. . . .

"I can but call attention to a few saliently beautiful pieces. Among the ivories—many of which are mellowed and golden with age—I must specially call attention to a woman's head carved in the pure Greek style, which was originally found buried in the earth of Isère and was since preserved at the Vienna Museum; various statuettes of the Virgin and Child, lent by many churches and cathedrals of the central French provinces, and among these a wonderful Annunciation—of which the two figures forming a strange lifelike tableau, their attitudes and the very expression of their uplifted open fingers so minutely and lovingly carved, betray the infinite piety of the dead artist who wrought the sacred images from the block of inert ivory. Of small coffers and of triptychs there are many also, and as we near the seventeenth century the quaint religious carvings disappear to show the more subtle work of artists no longer animated with the very soul of faith, but who have devoted their talents to more practical work, such as the ornamentation of tobacco-boxes, combs, etc.

"Among the bronze and iron work I specially would commend a set of tenth-century armor from the Draguignan Museum, and various intricate keys and locks recently found in an old mill near Toulouse. Of the potteries shown here some specimens of the pure Gallo-Roman period are very fine; while the Baron Alphonse de Rothschild's private collection has contributed many exquisite specimens of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. not to speak of his famous Palissy pieces. Ceramic art being one of the French national industries, Rouen, Marseilles, Nevers, Strasburg, Rennes, and cities of no less fame have sent specimens of their own industrial schools. Another typical old French art is that of tapestry. And here some of the finest specimens ever produced are to be seen. The famous piece representing the Bal des Ardents, in the marvelous galaxy of its intermingling reds, blues, and yellows, all faded to the warm, mellow tones that only age can give, is the offering of the Saumur cathedral, while the Cathedral of Sens has sent an altar-cloth which is unique in the world. As the visitor passes from one room to another he will observe the gradual change in the subjects of the tapestry pictures. Nothing depicts more adequately the gradually changing soul of a nation than these mute witnesses which still live in the marvelous art of the woolwork. The saints and angels of the earlier centuries, in noble attitudes of adoration, represent the earlier faiths, while the gay shepherds and shepherdesses, dainty court ladies and their saucy suitors in various flirting attitudes, are symbolic of the latter age.

"No less than 1,530 pictures, occupying a space of thirty-six rooms, represent the limited choice made among the principal works of the last ten Salons and composing the Decennial Exhibition. It is impossible t enumerate them. Especially notable, however, are the works of Roybet, Rochegrosse, Detaille, Hébert, Besnard, Jean-Paul Laurens, Jules Lefevre, Harpignies, Aman-Jean, Carrière, Mlle. Dufau, and François Flameng. . . .

"Of the foreign sections much of great interest might be said. But space forbids my describing them minutely. Suffice it to say that I was specially struck by the German exhibition. Here is not only talent, but genius, and—what is not to be overlooked either—distinct and original taste in the arrangment of the pictures in their dull, heavy gold frames, on a background of blood-red cloth, printed with a strange design in dull reds and golds. The foreign sections were decorated and managed by the representatives of each exhibiting country, so that not only the pictures themselves, but the arrangement of the room, was indicative of national taste. The portrait of the Emperor—unfortunately I forget the name of the artist—is a masterpiece of style and vigor. A battle between the rival forces of realism and symbolism is very evidently suggested by the diversity of the works shown here. Great Britain has, of course, a marvelous collection of her representative painters. Burne-Jones is admirably represented by three large pictures; Sir John Millais by a fine portrait and a subject-picture; Alma-Tadema by his 'Spring'; and Lord Leighton by three pictures, one of which, 'Demeter and Persephone,' which has been seen at a former Academy Exhibition, was the center of an admiring English group. Orchardson sends a wonderful portrait—that of Sir Walter Gilbey—and Parsons some fine 'Buttercups.' Herkomer, whose two female portraits caused so much interest eleven years ago and subsequently formed the subject of a whole chapter in Izoulet's 'Cité Moderne,' published in 1894, sends a male portrait this time. I do not know if it will meet with the same success as the former work of the master. The United States section is, of course, interesting; but it being given that the greatest painters of the world come to study in Paris, it is not strange that the foremost men of foreign studios should paint with a French spirit. Sargent, Alexander, Walter Gay, and Abbey—all are here, and many others besides. In the Norwegian section Thaulow reigns supreme with his 'Nuit d'Hiver,' and in the Italian section Juana Romani is worthy of much praise.

"The Japanese exhibition is specially interesting as indicative of the newer French influence, which is slowly but surely superseding the older Japanese methods."

Middle Age as the Time for Novel-Writing.—Mr. Kipling has expressed the opinion that "while short stories may be written in youth, the novel must be the work of maturity." A writer in *The St. James's Gazette* (London) cites the following examples for and against this view:

"There are undoubtedly great examples to cite in support of his view. Richardson wrote 'Clarissa Harlowe' when he was near 60; Fielding 'Tom Jones' at 42; Goldsmith 'The Vicar of Wakefield' at 38, and Sterne 'Tristram Shandy' after 45. Cervantes published the first part of 'Don Quixote' at 58, and the second at 68; Defoe his 'Robinson Crusoe' at 58; Bunyan his 'Pilgrim's Progress' at 50, and Addison was going on 40 when he created Sir Roger. Scott published 'Waverley' at 43; Galt 'The Annals of the Parish' at 42; Peacock 'Crotchet Castle' at 46; Thackeray 'Vanity Fair' at 36; Trollope began his Barchester series at 40, and Charles Reade wrote 'The Cloister and the Hearth,' at 46. Mr. Blackmore did not write 'Lorna Doone' till he was about 44, and it may surprise some to be reminded that Stevenson was about 40 when he wrote 'Prince Otto'; Disraeli wrote 'Vivian Grey' when he was only 22, but he was 40 when he published 'Coningsby,' and if Lytton began equally early with 'Pelham,' his best work as novelist was the work of his late maturity. On the other hand, 'Roderick Random' was written at 26 or 27, and 'Pickwick' at 24. Probably the most precocious novel in its way ever written was 'The Ordeal of Richard Feveril,' written when Mr. Meredith was about 30.

"Nor are the ladies much more precocious in spite of the won-

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derful Jane Austen, who wrote 'Pride and Prejudice' as soon as she was of age. She at all events already knew her world, but her world was undeniably rather a small one. Little Fanny Burney, too, knew her world early, and published 'Evelina' at 26. As for the Brontës, critics, whether for praise or blame, agree that they had to draw on their imagination for their worldly knowledge. On the other hand, George Eliot did not commence novelist till she was nearing 40, nor did Mrs. Gaskell; Miss Mitford began 'Our Village' at 38, and Mrs. Oliphant her 'Chronicles of Carlingford' at 42 or 43; while Miss Edgeworth published 'Castle Rackrent' at 35."

MODERN PERSIAN LITERATURE.

THE modern cult of the Rubáiyát numbers its adherents by tens of thousands in all parts of the Occident; but in the case of many of these devotees of old Omar and FitzGerald it is doubtful if interest in Persian literature extends much beyond the immortal poem of the mathematician-poet. Professor E. Denison Ross, of University College, London (in *The North American Review*, June), gives a sketch of literary conditions in modern Persia, which indicates that there is not a little in the Iranian literature of the present century that is worthy of attention. Persian literature proper, remarks the writer, had its rise several centuries before the time of Omar Khayyám, who is supposed to have died in 1122 A.D. These early poets took two Arabic forms of metrical composition as their models—the *Kasīda* and the *Ghazal*. Says the writer:

"These two styles are almost identical in form and in order of rime; but, while the former usually exceeds twenty-five couplets, the latter seldom exceeds twelve, and has this distinct characteristic, that the poet always introduces his *nom de plume* into the last couplet. With regard to subject, the *Kasīda* corresponds to the Greek *Idyllium* or our elegy, while the *Ghazal* corresponds to our ode or lyric. The rules of meter are as strict as those of the classical languages, while their variety is far greater. In both the above-mentioned forms the rime is on one and the same sound throughout each separate poem, and it is essential that the first two half-couplets should rime together, and after that every second half-couplet.

"Perhaps this method may be best explained by an attempt to render into English one or two Persian *Ghazals*. In a *Ghazal*, the sense of each couplet is complete in itself, and seldom has any direct connection with what precedes or follows it. The following is a rendering of one of Hāfiz's most beautiful odes. The running rime is preserved, and the meter adopted is as follows:

— ⏑ — — | — ⏑ — — | — ⏑ — — | — ⏑ — —

Now from out the graceful cypress doth the patient bulbul cry:
'From the rose's face be distant evermore the evil eye!'
Tho the Zealot hopeful be of Houries and of Palaces,
My Belov'd my Houri is, the Tavern is my palace high.
On account of Separation from thee no complaint I make,
Only after Separation can our Union Joy supply.
And if others do derive their pleasures from the Dance and Song,
My chief source of Joy and Pleasure, is my Lover's grief and sigh.
To the harp's sound drink the wine; but be not sad, and if some one
Say to thee, 'Oh, Drink no wine,' say, 'There's a Pardoner in the Sky!'
Hāfiz, why dost thou of Grief at Separation make Complaint?
There is Light in Darkness; Union, Separation doth imply.

"The following ode from the pen of Iráki, who lived in the thirteenth century, may serve to exemplify the manner in which the real rime is sometimes thrown back into the body of the verse. . . .

1. Beloved, aught but Love of thee, I can not see, I can not see,
   And in my heart aught else but thee, I can not see, I can not see.
2. Within myself or peace or rest, I can not find, I can not find,
   Pity or kindness meant for me, I can not see, I can not see.
3. Out of thy mercy let me see thy face, to heal my malady,
   For any other cure for me, I can not see, I can not see.
4. Belóved, take my hand in thine, for I have fallen in a sea
   Of which the shore, if shore there be, I can not see, I can not see.
5. By way of pity and of love, come thou and settle my affairs,
   For means of succor without thee, I can not see, I can not see.
6. To poor Irāki show the road that leads to thee, for in this world
   A mortal more distressed than he, I can not see, I can not see.

"Among the earliest Arab poetry we find not only *Kasīdas* describing the wild life of the desert, but also *Ghazals* of remarkable beauty. Antara, one of the most famous pre-Islamic poets, was the author of many charming lyrics. The following little extract from one of these may give the reader an idea of Bedouin hyperbole. A warrior thus sings to his lady:

'Nor did I forget thee while spears fell around where I stood,
And the points of the White Indian blades were all wet with my blood;
And fain I had kissed the bright swords of my enemies vile,
For they flashed like thy teeth when thy lips go apart in a smile!'"

Professor Ross gives an interesting account of the literary conditions prevailing in Persia at the present day. He writes:

"Some may picture to themselves a state of affairs similar to that in Europe, with a certain admixture of Oriental slowness and lack of method; while others may suppose that Persia can boast of no book-market at all, beyond the casual buying and selling of manuscripts.

"Now, in some parts of the East, printing, bookselling, and journalism have—especially during the last ten or twenty years—been developed to a comparatively high degree. Both Constantinople and Cairo possess excellent printing-presses, which are responsible for numberless books and journals; nor are these two capitals the only Oriental towns which boast of a printing-press. Nevertheless, Persia is at the present day entirely dependent upon lithography for her native production of books and journals—which are very rare. At the beginning of the present century a press with movable types was set up in Tabriz, at which a certain number of books were printed. The effort, however, met with no encouragement, and had shortly afterward to be abandoned. The unpopularity of type-printing in Persia is due to two principal causes: firstly, the straightness of the lines offends a Persian's artistic sense; and, secondly, in printed books the *character* of the letters is entirely lost. The same cause which leads a Persian to esteem so highly great calligraphers, makes him deplore all absence of character in a type-printed book. What most delights him is a well-written manuscript, and he takes the same delight in the copyist's work as we take in the touch of an old master. Failing this, he contents himself with a lithograph, which is usually the facsimile of the writing of some fairly good scribe, and has, at any rate, a human element about it. It is hard for us to credit the vast amount of attention that is paid to calligraphy in the East, where men of learning devote years to its acquirement, and their best days to making artistic copies of classical works. Altho this art is dying out to a certain extent, owing to the cheapness of lithography, a man may even to this day in Persia become as famous for his writing as a poet for his verses.

"In every big bazar a certain number of shops are set apart for the sale of books. In these one finds the bookseller—in his long, dark, outer mantle and his high, black, lamb's-skin hat—seated on the floor, surrounded by his little stock-in-trade. The front of his shop is open, like a butcher's, while his books are either arranged in shelves against the three walls, or in heaps upon the floor. His collection usually consists of lithograph editions of Korans, schoolbooks, favorite poets and historians, but the assortment is limited. Besides these, hidden away in a corner, he often has one or two manuscripts which he has either bought as a speculation or is trying to dispose of for a friend. . . . The ordinary family library consists of a copy of the Koran in Arabic, the works of one or two poets, a dictionary, and a book of general history. Large libraries are rare. Books are not kept, as with us, in an upright position, but lying on their sides, one above the other, with their backs to the wall, while the title of the book, when indicated at all, is written across the front edge.

"During the present century Persia has produced three poets of a high order of genius, Kāāni of Shīraz, Yaghmā of Khorasan, and Mīrza Serūsh of Ispahan, all of whom, in clearness of diction and elegance of style, fall very little short of Hāfiz and Sádi. In fact, so great was Kāāni's command of language, and so musical his ear, that some of his poems surpass in charm anything else in Persian literature. Besides these real poets, Persia has produced and continues to produce numberless poetasters, whose chief aim is to imitate as closely as possible the classic standard, and who care little or nothing for originality in either thought or treatment. Every Persian is more or less of a poet, and has a natural instinct for rime; perhaps no language lends itself more readily to versification. . . . . .

"The actual state of Persian literature can not be called flour-

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ishing. Its latest development is in the direction of popular plays, chiefly comedies; but, tho they offer interesting specimens of modern colloquial Persian, they are merely translations from the Turkish of Trans-Caucasia, and do not, therefore, represent any literary activity in Persia. If education has become more general in Persia than formerly, it is certainly less serious; if one can find more people who know how to read and write than would have been possible in former times, on the other hand one rarely encounters serious study of any branch of science, unless it be in the direction of philosophical speculation."

RECENT MOVEMENTS IN FRENCH LITERATURE AND ART.

THE Paris Exposition has revealed many articles of commerce in which the French may claim preeminence; but it does not appear that France, along with her material advancement, is losing any of her ancient preeminence in letters and art. Especially in the drama her activity strikes the observer as extraordinary. Many years ago Emile Angier affirmed that the dramatic art is as dear to the French as it was to the Athenians; and this appears still to be the case. In a recent number of the *Matin*, Paul Perret wrote: "One would hardly be advancing too bold a proposition in saying that at this hour the French people are divided into halves, one of which can, in all tranquillity, abandon itself to its passion for the theater since the other half is working furiously to provide it with material for its pleasure. A great writer has said of the Englishman, 'He is a political animal.' The same compliment—under a more courteous form—could not be addressed to the Frenchman, but he deserves another: 'The Frenchman is a dramatic biped.'" In *The Atlantic Monthly* (June), Mr. Alvan F. Sanborn, writing from Paris, says of this dramatic instinct of the French:

"More extraordinary than the degree of French activity in the production of the theatrical piece is the nature of the activity. It is, speaking generally, a literary activity. It is one of the real, unassailable glories of France that she has never, for an instant, ceased to have a literary stage in the best and fullest sense of the expression. The plays on the boards constitute an appreciable part of the stock of the bookstalls. Most of them stand that severest of all tests for a play, reading in a quiet corner at home; and this is as true within limits, so general is the insistence on form, of the light as of the heavy pieces. It is another extraordinary thing that a fair proportion of this literary play-writing activity is and has never ceased to be a poetic activity. A goodly number of each season's productions, and by no means the least successful—Richepin's 'Chemineau,' Coppée's 'Pour la Couronne,' Mendès's 'Reine Frammette' are cases in point—are written in rhymed verse.

"'L'Aiglon' is the sensation of 1900 as 'Cyrano' was of the seasons of 1898 and 1899, and it is primarily because Rostand is a poet that he has put completely in the shadow such an incomparable stage machinist as Sardou."

Literature other than the drama, remarks the writer, has suffered somewhat during the past two or three years, owing to the Dreyfus agitation, which has involved nearly all the chief writers. "No unsuspected, electrifying genius has been revealed," Mr. Sanborn remarks; "but René Bazin, by the publication of 'La Terre qui Meurt' (a study of the Vendée), has earned the right to be rated with the half-dozen ablest living French romancers." Concerning the sculptor's art in France, the writer says:

"The supremacy of French sculpture is almost a truism. No country but America can present the slightest claim to rivalry, and our two most famous sculptors, St. Gaudens and MacMonnies, have, as luck would fix it, taken up their permanent abode in Paris. There is no possibility that French sculptors will become inferior in the present generation to the sculptors of any other people, and there are no signs that they are becoming inferior to their predecessors. Add to the names of Bartholomé, Meunier, and Rodin the names of Barrias, Falguière (spite of some recent failures), Dalon, Chapu, Dubois, St. Marceaux, Caru, Frémiet, and Mercié, give a thought to the list of the great dead—Rude, Barye, Carpeaux—and wonder not that enthusiasts say that the spirit of Greece and of the Italy of the Renaissance is reincarnated in the sculpture of modern France."

As for painting in France, it is "very much alive," and "Paris remains, what it has been for a generation, the art school of the world, and, with no serious competition but that of America to meet, the art center." In music, important progress has been witnessed in the last few months:

"M. René Doumic, writing in 1895, characterized the 'movement for the renovation of French poetry' as the 'most interesting intellectual movement of the time.' If he were called upon to express himself now, he would probably for poetry read music. The production at the Opéra Comique a few months ago of Gustave Charpentier's 'Louise' was as striking an event in the musical world as the production of 'Cyrano' a couple of years ago was in the dramatic. 'Louise' is by no means the first work representing the latest stage of French musical evolution that has been written or performed, but it is the first that has had a dazzling popular success. Its popularity has aroused France to the consciousness of possessing not only a new composer of talent, but a new school of music of which it has every reason to be proud."

Summing up the present intellectual status of France, the writer says:

"More books are published in France each year than in Great Britain and the United States combined; more books of a serious nature especially, since France publishes only a quarter as many novels as England, and only half as many as the United States. In pure learning and in science (in which latter, despite the deaths of the leaders of research, Pasteur and Charcot, she was never more earnest than now) she is second only to Germany, and her competition with Germany is growing keener every day."

EDUCATION IN CHINA.

PROBABLY no great nation of the world is so nearly a *terra ineognita* as China. Altho she has existed as a nation in one form or another since long before the Aryan migrations, and altho her school system is the same to-day as it was in the days of the Roman Republic, the impress made by either her political or her educational system upon Occidental nations is practically *nil*. In the latest issue of *The Bulletin*, published at Foochow, under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the province of Fukien, a writer gives an extended account of education in China. He says in part:

"There is no 'public school system' in this empire. Only the well-to-do or wealthy have the advantages of an education, unless the missionaries or generous Chinese open schools in behalf of the masses. There are a few native charity schools, but only a few. The Chinese boy starts to school when about six years of age. A fortune-teller is called, and after ascertaining the boy's age, date of birth, etc., he fixes the day upon which the boy is to start on his educational career. On the lucky day appointed by the wise man, the boy, dressed in his best, with hair neatly combed and head smoothly shaved, presents himself to the teacher, gives him a small present, bows his head to the floor three times, thereby signifying that he is willing to obey his commands. The Chinese recognize three great superiors, the emperor, the parents, and the teacher. He next does reverence to, and burns incense before, the tablet which has the name of the sage Confucius written upon it.

"The school is generally held in the central room of a dwelling-house; sometimes a side room or temple is used. Its walls are usually decorated with scrolls on which are pictures and ancient sages' writings. The furniture consists of a number of little tables and stools for the pupils, and a large table and chair for the teacher. On each small table is an ink-stone and little brush that is used as a pen. On the teacher's table are books, ink-stone, pens, a flat bamboo stick, and the indispensable pipe. There are no stated hours for opening and closing the school. The pupils who can, come early and stay late; others may be in school

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only one half of the day. Consequently they are not organized into classes, but a lesson is assigned each individual pupil, and they are allowed to advance as rapidly as they can. Their books are printed on boards on which the characters have been cut. There is no alphabet in the Chinese language, but 214 radicals or root characters, which enter into the formation of all the other characters, each of which represents a word. The characters are written one beneath another in columns and are read from top down, and the columns are read from the right to the left. The number of words in the language are about 40,000, but only a small part of these are known to any but the literati. The first sentence in the Chinese boy's primer runs as follows: 'Men at their birth are by nature radically good.' The importance of study is then enlarged upon, and a sentence occurs to this effect: 'To educate without severity shows a teacher's indolence.' The bamboo stick, which is frequently used, is a proof that this maxim of the sages of old commends itself to the teachers of the present day. The boy next learns that there are three great powers—heaven, earth, and man; and three great lights—sun, moon, and stars. They further read that rice, millet, wheat, rye, and barley are the five kinds of grain on which man subsists. Various other matters of a similar kind are touched upon, followed by a summary of Chinese history. Afterward, the examples of sages and prodigies of antiquity are commended to the youthful pupil. Many examples of bigotry, superstition, devotion to literature, are indelibly impressed upon the scholar's memory. They are also taught to despise foreigners, and that China is the only great nation of the earth. Fungshui and filial piety are taught with great emphasis and bind them with an iron coil. There is little doubt that the instances recorded in 'Twenty-Four Examples of Filial Piety' (a small textbook illustrated with woodcuts, and accepted as historical facts) have greatly influenced China's rising generations. A favorite proverb teaches that 'Of the hundred virtues the chief is filial piety,' and no other virtue is so constantly instilled into the children's minds.

"Chinese education is not a 'drawing out,' it is a 'cram, cram.' It consists chiefly in being able to repeat verbatim the sayings and writings of ancient sages. Thousands of young men in China can for days repeat the sayings of Confucius and Mencius. Suppose a young man in America should discard all writings except the Greek and Latin, and should spend fifteen or twenty years in committing to memory the sayings of these authors, would we call him educated? He would be 'educated' as thousands of the Chinese are. And then, also, the language of the Chinese sages when read to the common people is not understood, unless the reader explains the text as he reads (and often he himself does not understand it), any more than an English audience would understand an orator if he should repeat one of Cicero's orations without comment. After studying ten or fifteen years, Chinese students enter the annual examinations held under the auspices of the government. On the appointed day they present themselves to the literary chancellor and are assigned a subject upon which they are to write an essay. They are then conducted to a small room, placed under guard, and not allowed to communicate with any one until they have finished writing. Probably about one in a hundred passes at each examination and receives the degree of 'Siu-tsai' (A.B.). Altho unsuccessful at first, candidates annually attend the examinations until they either attain the honor or die in the attempt. A Siu-tsai' can attend an examination and secure the degree of 'Chu-jen' (A.M.). A 'Chu-jen' can attend an examination and receive the degree of 'Cheng-shih' (LL.D.). Men with these degrees possess official prestige and power. They can go directly into the presence of certain officials, and their letters and petitions command special attention. In fact, degree men are the representatives of their relatives and friends on nearly all legal and political questions. They can, by paying certain sums of money, become 'mandarins' and candidates for office. It is also considered a great honor to obtain a degree, and when a graduate adorns himself in classic robes and calls upon his friends, they make him presents, give him feasts, and show him great respect. This, in brief, is a sketch of the student class, which constitutes about fifteen per cent. of the male population of China. Not more than one per cent. of the women can read. The masses of the people of this great empire live and die without the benefits of an education. Here is where the energies of the missionaries are applied. They instil intellectual and religious truths into the minds of this poor ignorant people and teach them of a higher and happier life. The fact is, the great majority of the people in China are too poor to pay the teacher's full salary, and consequently, unless aided, can never obtain an education."

For more than fifty years various Christian denominations have been devoting much attention to the subject of education in China. Primary and secondary schools have been established throughout Fukien and in other provinces. The system employed is very similar to that prevailing in the United States, but adapted to local conditions. Besides purely religious studies, geography, physiology, history, and astronomy are taught. The text-books are prepared by missionaries and printed on modern presses. These schools are examined quarterly by the presiding elder, missionary, or pastor. The statistics of the Foochow Annual Conference for 1899 show more than five thousand pupils registered in the day-schools of the district, 138 in the boarding-schools, 29 in the seminary, and 303 in the Anglo-Chinese College.

HOW MARK TWAIN BECAME A LITERARY PERSON.

WITH hot weather comes a collection of Mark Twain's latest stories and essays, taking a title from the initial story, "The Man that Corrupted Hadleyburg." Among the sketches is one purporting to give the great humorist's début as a literary person. He writes:

"In those early days I had already published one little thing ('The Jumping Frog') in an Eastern paper, but I did not consider that that counted. In my view, a person who published things in a mere newspaper could not properly claim recognition as a literary person; he must rise away above that; he must appear in a magazine. He would then be a literary person; also, he would be famous—right away. These two ambitions were strong upon me. This was in 1866. I prepared my contribution, and then looked around for the best magazine to go up to glory in. I selected the most important one in New York. The contribution was accepted. I signed it 'Mark Twain,' for that name had some currency on the Pacific coast, and it was my idea to spread it all over the world, now, at this one jump. The article appeared in the December number, and I sat up a month waiting for the January number, for that one would contain the year's list of contributors, and my name would be in it, and I should be famous and could give the banquet I was meditating.

"I did not give the banquet. I had not written the 'Mark Twain' distinctly; it was a fresh name to Eastern printers, and they put it 'Mike Swain' or 'Mac Swain,' I do not remember which. At any rate I was not celebrated and did not give the banquet. I was a literary person, but that was all—a buried one; buried alive."

NOTES.

A new magazine will soon make its appearance, it is reported, under the editorship of Mr. Walter H. Page, of the firm of Doubleday, Page & Co. It will be called "The World's Work."

MR. PAUL LEICESTER FORD, since the appearance of "Janice Meredith," has been besieged by interviewers, eager to find out something about his "next book." It is now announced that a story entitled, "Wanted, a Watchmaker," is being written by him. It is a Christmas tale, and is to be illustrated in color.

THE London *Academy* has been taking a vote on the most popular characters in Dickens's novels. The following is a list of the twelve characters receiving the highest vote: Mr. Pickwick, Sam Weller, Mr. Micawber, Captain Cuttle, Mark Tapley, Little Nell, Mrs. Gamp, Sidney Carton, Mr. Pecksniff, David Copperfield, Dick Swiveller, Mr. Peggotty.

THE London *Outlook* gives the following book titles, printed exactly as they appeared in some recent booksellers' orders:

Boy, Muscle, and Peat (Bog Myrtle and Peat).
Founders and Heretics (Frondes Agrestes).
Pharaoh's Life of Christ (Farrar's Life of Christ).
Boy Hero of Walthamstow (Boy Hero, by Walsham How).
Harry Stockle's Masterpiece (Aristotle's Masterpiece).
Across the Russian's Nose (Across Russian Snows).
Improver's Story (Improvisatore).
God Aim us by a Farmer (Gaudeamus, by Farmer).

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

WHAT TO DO IN CASE OF FIRE.

"PRESENCE of mind and a few buckets of water"—these are the two desiderata in case of fire; at least so we are told by a writer in the Paris *Cosmos* (April 28). The former is a matter partly of temperament and partly of training; the latter every one may and should have on hand. The writer does not believe that dependence can be placed on chemical extinguishers or hand-grenades, altho both have done good service. The great thing is to realize that much may be done to extinguish a fire by ordinary methods in a few seconds, and that these few seconds of grace are almost always at one's disposal, no matter how imminent the danger. Says the writer:

"In fires, the danger, immediate tho it may seem, is never instantaneous. There are always a few minutes in which to seek for a means of safety.

"Take a few examples: A woman's hair takes fire; she seizes a towel, wraps it around her head, and then, running rapidly to the bath-room, puts her head under the faucet. She will escape with very slight burns. You are cleaning your gloves with benzin, and it catches fire. If the gloves are on your hands, it will be sufficient to wrap them in the folds of your dress or to thrust them under a rug or a cushion. The flames will go out at once for lack of air.

"Suppose you have committed the great imprudence of filling a kerosene lamp while it is still hot; the kerosene has taken fire, the lamp has fallen, and the flames leap up to the ceiling. Pull down the curtains as quickly as you can and remove any inflammable furniture that is near; then throw wet cloths on the flames to smother them. Never throw water on burning oil; it floats on the water; but when it has ceased to run and burns in separate spots, water may be used to extinguish the burning objects.

"A curtain takes fire: Remove the furniture at once, draw the curtain to one side, and taking a wet cloth on a broom, beat the curtain with it. You can thus easily put out a fire that might have become serious.

"Going at night into a closet with a lighted candle, you set fire to a dress. Do not try to pull it out; you will only increase the damage. Shut the door quickly and go for pails of water which you can throw in after opening the door again. You will perhaps save some of your clothes, and at any rate you will prevent the destruction of your house.

"When the clothes that you are wearing take fire, it is the most elementary prudence not to run, and not to open a window to call for help; this only aids the flames. You should simply roll on the floor and try to smother with part of your dress the portions that are burning. . . . . .

"Often an incipient blaze can be very easily put out. Various forms of apparatus have been invented to assist in such cases. They are of two kinds:

"One kind contains chemical substances that will produce, when mixed by a simple movement, carbonic-acid gas. This gas exerts pressure on the water in the apparatus, which it projects to a distance. The capacity of such extinguishers is limited to about six gallons. Besides this, their mechanism is delicate, and at the moment when you want to use them the stopcocks may be rusted so that they will not turn.

"Buckets of water placed where they can easily be reached by watchmen are of greater value; grenades are also used in many establishments. Here is what M. Felicien Michotte, an engineer who has written an interesting book on the subject, has to say of these:

"'Grenades are glass bottles containing a liquid which, either in contact with the fire or when the bottle breaks, gives off noncombustible gases that produce a sort of artificial cloud, preventing the access of air to the burning objects. One of these liquids is made by dissolving twenty pounds of cooking salt and ten of sal ammoniac in eight gallons of water.

"This is all very well in theory, but practically it does not always work. The grenade must be thrown exactly on the fire. Now, in a moment of excitement the most skilful will throw it to one side, and there will be no result. . . . But this is not all; there is real danger. In the Charity Bazar fire there were grenades hanging along the wall; these, under the action of the fire, burst and gave rise to choking clouds that aided the flames in their work of destruction and prevented the victims from seeing their way.'

"Means of defense that are at every one's disposal are: pails of water, the use of moist mops and brooms, earth or sand, and soda-water siphons."

The author does not believe in the use of paints or stains that are supposed to make wood or cloth incombustible. Altho these, he says, have a certain amount of usefulness in the case of very light fabrics, they generally rot or alter the substances to which they are applied. Asbestos paint is absolutely ineffective. Powdered asbestos is incombustible, but no more so than the ordinary substances used in paints. As for wooden casings or walls, no substance applied in layers of greater or less thickness can possibly resist a fire that stone, brick, and cement can not stand. In conclusion, the writer says:

"Nothwithstanding this, simple precautions will enable us to prevent a conflagration in most cases. With presence of mind and a few buckets of water, most fires may be put out even before the arrival of the engines."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE FUTURE OF THE PHONOGRAPH.

THE phonograph is at present hardly more than a toy, but a great future lies before it. According to M. L. Azoulay, who writes in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 9), on "The New Era of Sounds and Noises," the fixation of sounds by the phonograph is about to work in all human fields of activity and knowledge a revolution as great as that produced by the fixation of luminous images in photography. M. Azoulay's paper, which was first read before the Paris Anthropological Society on May 3 last, runs in part as follows:

"Before the appearance of photography, and just after its invention, no one could have conjectured how useful and necessary it would become to the progress of learning and to human welfare to be able to compare and analyze luminous images, fixed for an indefinite period and susceptible of being viewed at will. No one could have conceived how the visual powers of man would be aided by such a discovery, how many unknown regions would be opened, and how many new occupations would become dependent on it.

"At present we are in this same condition, as far as sounds are concerned. It is generally assumed that we have no means of preserving a record, audible at will, of a sound or noise produced in nature, either by a living being or by a machine. All that science might do with noises and complex sounds in the way of comparison at intervals more or less removed from their origin, or under varied conditions of production, together with all the theoretical and practical conclusions that might be drawn from these comparisons, is supposed to be as yet impossible. Thus an immense world remains closed to human intelligence and labor—a world full of new discoveries, conceptions, and industries. Sounds and noises now pass away as soon as produced, leaving only a trace in man's already overloaded memory.

"And nevertheless we already possess the instrument—the phonograph—that has the power to record, preserve, and reproduce sounds—the absolute elements at the base of every science."

The phonograph, M. Azoulay goes on to say, is now only a toy, and is made for amusement, not with the accuracy and durability of an instrument of precision. But this, he reminds us, is always the lot of a new instrument or method. Progress, as the author of "Flame, Electricity, and the Camera" has reminded us, is more rapid as civilization advances. It need not take so long to develop the phonograph from toy to scientific instrument as it took to develop the camera, for instance. That every science has been neglected on its acoustic side for lack of such an instrument, M. Azoulay asserts in unqualified terms. He says:

"In meteorology, hydraulics, heat, electricity, and mechanics,

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the records of sounds and noises will be of great aid in the easier comprehension and the fuller study of these sciences. And we even believe that owing to the possibility of fixing the sounds that accompany phenomena studied in physics and other sciences, so that they may be studied, compared with the results of other methods of examination, and reproduced experimentally, we may create methods of acoustical analysis, just as we have already created methods of optical, graphical analysis, etc., thus controlling, completing, or supplementing these by the new phonographic methods."

Illustrations of the uses to which such methods might be put are given at length by the author. In practical mechanics they will aid in studying the working and the defects of machinery; in natural history, in investigating the emotions of animals, the effects of environment, etc.; in medicine they can record, for instance, the speech of persons suffering from nervous disease, the different forms of cough and various internal sounds, normal or pathological, as well as facilitating the study of the evolution of acoustic phenomena in one or more persons, either in sickness or in health. Says the writer:

"Really it seems useless to pass in review all the sciences, arts, and industries susceptible of profiting by the fixation and reproduction of voices, sounds, and noises by the phonograph. Each, according to his occupation, can, upon reflection, devise a hundred applications. I will dwell only on two subjects that are specially related to this use of the phonograph—linguistics and the teaching of foreign languages."

The most important immediate use of the phonographic record, M. Azoulay goes on to say, is in the preservation of present pronunciation in languages, dialects, and patois. The preservation of written records, such as inscriptions, has its place, but the examination of such records is like "the work of an anatomist on a corpse." The life of a language is in its spoken forms, and this the phonograph can keep for us. What would we not give to have a few records of the spoken tongues of the ancient Greeks and Romans? The phonograph will enable the student of language to investigate the relationships of tongues and dialects and their evolution in races and individuals, with a thoroughness that would be otherwise impossible, especially if accompanied by the photographic study of the vocal organs. More than this, it will contribute directly to facilitate the practical study of modern languages, furnishing an ever-present standard of pronunciation. At the close of his article M. Azoulay recommends the establishment of phonographic museums. He says:

"I am certain that some day or other societies, or even governments themselves, will undertake, with the aid of travelers, of special commissions, and of international exchanges, acquisitions, and donations, the preservation in phonographic museums of specimens of foreign languages and especially of patois, dialect, and variant pronunciations in different parts of their domain.

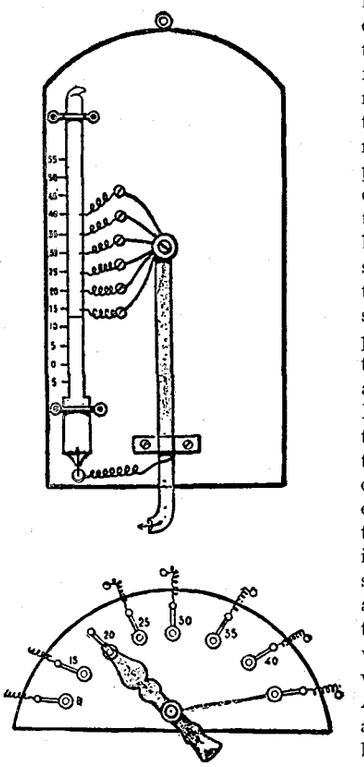
"This idea of phonographic archives or museums must be extended to all that the phonograph is susceptible of recording, preserving, and reproducing: words, singing, instrumental music, and the acoustic phenomena of animals, nature, industry, etc. We shall soon see, under either individual or national initiative, the erection of phonographic museums of all kinds, supplementing the information given by our present libraries and art galleries.

"It is also to be hoped that the innumerable applications of this wonderful recording instrument . . . will cause the instrument itself to be perfected and combined with other devices for new researches and uses. It is especially to be hoped that these uses will attract a great number of investigators, and will thus aid in increasing the well-being, as well as the moral and intellectual inheritance of man."

Notes at the end of M. Azoulay's article state that after the Anthropological Society had heard his paper, the members voted to establish at once such a museum as that outlined by the author, appointing as a committee for the purpose M. Azoulay himself and M. Vinson. Later, on June 2, the Vienna Academy of Sciences voted to form a similar phonographic collection, and the idea will doubtless commend itself to learned bodies in all parts of the world.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE RECORDER.

THIS is an invention of M. J. Vila y Forns, intended to act as an automatic fire-alarm in combination with a temperature indicator for distant locations. The essential parts of the apparatus, according to *Electricity*, consists of "a thermometer having platinum electric-conducting wires inserted in the stem, at distances of five degrees apart, and arranged in such a manner that the mercury touches the respective extremities of the platinum wires at the indicated degrees of temperature. All the wires are brought to an indicating switchboard, which contains contact buttons corresponding in number to the platinum points inserted in the thermometer tube, and arranged in a semicircle. Each button is labeled with the number of degrees of temperature with which it is connected at the thermometer tube. In the center of this semicircle is pivoted an indicating switch-arm, as shown in the illustration, and so arranged that its extremity can come in contact with each of the buttons when turned on its pivot. A wire connects the switch-arm with the mercury in the bulb of the thermometer, and in circuit is placed an alarm-bell and a battery.



AUTOMATIC TEMPERATURE RECORDER.

The apparatus operates as follows: If, for example, the switch-arm is turned to be in contact with the button marked 20°, an electric current is established through the mercury of the thermometer when the temperature at the thermometer reaches 20°, and consequently the bell immediately gives an alarm." This device, which is known as the "Phénix," instantly informs the manager or watchman.

The Development of Photographs in Ordinary Light.—The discoveries of Professor Nipher, of St. Louis, in this direction have already been described in these pages. They are an extension of previous experiment on what is known as "photographic reversal," or the production of direct positive images by over-exposure. Commenting on Nipher's results *Nature* (London, June 14), says: "A good deal of work has already been done in this direction, but the uncertainty of the reversal, and the great difficulty of getting rid of mixed results of reversal and non-reversal, has so far prevented any practical use being made of the possibilities of these methods. Such experiments as Professor Nipher describes are interesting qualitatively, but before any process of the kind can be safely recommended for general use in cases where it might be advantageous, it will be necessary to determine the range of conditions that can be relied on to give simple, that is, unmixed results, and this can never be done by working with such objects and processes as are described in this communication. We would suggest the use of a series of graduated exposures, with a measurement of the opacities produced, and then the ordinary negative image and the reversed image could both be traced. The character of the reversed image could

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be judged of, and the range of exposures through which its production could be relied upon could be determined. Until some definite information of this kind is available, experiments in reversal will remain more curious than useful. It appears from Professor Nipher's communication that he is still pursuing the subject, and we hope that he will succeed in placing the method on a firm foundation."

LIQUID AIR AS A SOURCE OF OXYGEN.

THE fact that in liquid air the nitrogen boils away faster than the oxygen, and that the liquid thus becomes in course of time practically pure oxygen, has suggested that it may be used as a source of this valuable gas. Plans for utilizing this property on a commercial scale have been made and have received the approval even of those who have looked askance at propositions for using the liquid for the storage of mechanical power. But, according to President Henry Morton, of Stevens Institute, liquid air is not likely to be of much practical use to us in this direction. His views are given in brief in an editorial in *Engineering News* (New York) as follows:

"Liquid air substantially retains the same proportions of four parts of nitrogen to one part oxygen that are found in ordinary air. But as the liquid air evaporates, the nitrogen escapes faster than the oxygen, and after a time what is left is mainly pure oxygen. This much is admitted, but now the cost must be considered. Professor Morton quotes Mr. Tripler as figuring the cost of liquid air at 20 cents per gallon; and as it takes five gallons of liquid air to make one gallon of oxygen the latter costs $1 per gallon. This gallon of oxygen, on expanding to atmospheric pressure, would occupy about 104 cubic feet; and therefore 1,000 cubic feet would cost about $10. While the cost of manufacture could be reduced by processes for utilizing the cold from the escaping nitrogen and that from the vaporizing oxygen, there are no data for computing the extent of this reduction.

"But, says Professor Morton, with the oxygen produced at less cost than by present processes, what will you do with it when you get it? It is now chiefly employed for lime lights in theaters and for stereopticon exhibitions, and its present use is therefore extremely limited. The promoters suggest, however, that this oxygen may be substituted for air in ordinary processes of combustion, under steam boilers, in iron furnaces, etc. But the cheap oxygen would here have to compete with the cheaper 'free' atmosphere, and the cost of storage and tranportation would be prohibitory. Professor Morton then takes up the claim that forty per cent. of the coal now burned under the boilers of a steamship could be saved if oxygen were supplied in place of air in burning this fuel. He says that every ton of coal would require two and one-half tons of oxygen to consume it; and as this oxygen would have to be carried in strong steel cylinders there would be a fatal reduction in cargo capacity on the steamship thus 'economically' equipped. As regards bulk, the carriage of the compressed gas would demand ten times the bunker capacity of, say, the 2,000 tons of coal usually allowed to carry a large ship across the Atlantic. If the gas were not compressed, then each ton of coal would require 66,000 cubic feet of gas; or about 132,000,000 cubic feet to burn the 2,000 tons of coal referred to. Assuming that the forty per cent. of fuel was saved, as claimed, to save it would require the transport of 22 gas-holders the size of those on the banks of the Hudson at New York, each of which holds 3,500,000 cubic feet. To manufacture the oxygen on board the ship would demand machinery equaling in bulk that used to drive the vessel. Professor Morton also suggests that these promoters should study the effect of the combustion of fuels of any sort in oxygen, with the enormous intensity of heat developed. A furnace so fed would melt up or burn out in short order, owing to the destructive intensity of the temperature. Altogether, therefore, the latest claims of the liquid-air promoters are as impracticable and absurd as have been most of the others which they have made."

Plant-Growth in Air-Tight Spaces.—Ludwig Rust, a German pharmacist, recently exhibited a sealed flask, in which was then growing a cactus (Echinopsis multiplex) which, it was stated, had been in the vessel for seven years. He subsequently presented the flask to the Berlin Botanical Garden, where it now is, the cactus still being in a flourishing condition. According to *The Practical Druggist*, as quoted in *Popular Science*, July, Mr. Rust explained the growth of the plant in the closed vessel, "by the fact that the soil, in which the cactus was growing, contained a multitude of spores of algæ, which at times germinated and covered the walls of the flask with green. These, in dying, furnished the carbonic acid necessary to the life of the cactus. This explanation seemed to satisfy the conditions at the time, but recently plant physiologists have called the explanation in question, and want to know where the carbonic acid for the algæ comes from, and also whence the necessary oxygen, under this explanation. A plant, they state, breathes exactly as an animal does. Their explanation is that the enclosed air furnishes the oxygen. The progress of assimilation which goes on solely in the green parts of the plant, and this only in the presence of light, requires, in the course of time, an excess of carbonic acid. This latter is furnished by the process of putrefaction going on in the soil, in quantities sufficient to provide, through decomposition, the carbon necessary to sustain the life of the plant. A harder question, they say, is the determination of the origin of the water necessary to sustain life, but they finally say it must be furnished by the decay of cellulose, and of animal residuum in the soil. Whatever the reasons, it is an established fact that plants —not merely slow-growing vegetation like the cactus in question, but those of more rapid growth, can be grown and kept alive for very long periods, not merely in flasks closed with corks and sealed with paraffin (as was the one in question), but in those whose necks have been drawn out, melted, and thus hermetically sealed. All plants are, of course, not equally well adapted to this experiment, but, among those recommended, Mimosa pudica (the 'sensitive plant') seems best suited thereto. Bottles thus prepared would furnish handsome and attractive window displays, and as they are easily made we commend them to our readers; also for house cultivation and young experimenters."

A PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU.

A PERMANENT census office or national bureau of registration was advocated by Prof. Walter F. Willcox, chief of the Division of Methods and Results in the Census Office, in a paper read before the Association for the Advancement of Science at its recent New York meeting. He said, as reported in *The Evening Post*:

"My thesis is that statistical statements of absolute amount or of rate based upon records not made until the end of the period to which the statement applies are likely to be only a minimum limit of the truth, and to depart from the truth by a variable and usually an indeterminate amount. Governmental work in statistics is not unlike the keeping of accounts by a private firm or corporation. Such keeping of accounts falls into two main branches—first, the regular bookkeeping, and, secondly, the periodic taking of stock. Both sources of information must be employed, each being a supplement to the other. So a highly organized government maintains registration reports which record the current of people, products, or acts deemed worthy of entry, and census reports, which aim to photograph the condition of a people for an instant and then let them alone again till the next sitting is ordered."

It was asserted by Professor Willcox that, owing to the difficulty of getting accurate statistics at any one time of births, marriages, and deaths in a given year, and of matters entailing social disapproval, such as divorce and crime, deductions from these records are almost worthless. To quote again:

"The leading experts to-day admit the impossibility of determining from census figures even the most vital question in this field—Is crime in the United States increasing or decreasing? How, then, may the present census conditions be improved?

"A suggestion made for turning the census officials in selected localities into registration officials, whose duty it should be to record all deaths in their districts for the census year, seems to me open to such grave constitutional and administrative objec-

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tions as to be inadmissible. A census office under our Federal system can not be made into a registration office without doing violence to our system of government or being so powerless as to accomplish little or nothing. The only alternative is for the United States Government to build up a system of voluntary and continuous cooperation between the local registration officials and itself."

The establishment of a permanent census office, the speaker maintained, is the only way to determine questions such as the healthfulness of the country at different times or in different parts; the healthfulness of different occupations; the rate of natural increase in any locality or in any class; the increase or decrease of marriages in the country as a whole, or in any of its parts or social classes, together with other facts concerning the marriage relation; and the increase or decrease of crime in general, or of any specific kind of crime, like drunkenness, forgery, or rape.

American Machinery at Paris.—The American machinery exhibit at the world's fair is attracting much attention. Says the correspondent of *The Tribune* (New York), in speaking of it: "Some of the American exhibits are so unique that they encounter no rivalry in Europe. Thus a good deal of space at Vincennes is occupied by a round-bale cotton-press. There are two principal ways of forming a round bale. One takes a thin 'lap' and winds it like a roll of carpet, beginning with the core and finishing with the outer surface. The other starts at one end, with a diameter of full size, and builds toward the other end in a very compact spiral. The system represented at the Exposition is of the latter class. It is not proposed to discuss here the relative merits of the two methods, but it may be affirmed without impropriety that the round bale is steadily supplanting the square one in favor with shipper and manufacturer. Two other machines from the United States which probably have no parallel in Europe are those which 'undercut' coal in a mine, one employing an endless chain equipped with knives, and the other delivering a succession of direct thrusts or punches. These have thus far been used chiefly or exclusively in bituminous coal-mines. The anthracite deposits are inclined at an angle that makes the use of the devices here referred to almost impracticable. At a number of points in the Exposition buildings an American inclined-plane elevator is in service. Compressed air and underground pneumatic tubes have been used in Europe for more than a quarter of a century for transmitting letters. In Paris for 10 cents one may send a special delivery letter to any part of the city in a 'pneumatic envelope.' But the tube is small, having a diameter of only 2½ inches, and only a few letters can be sent at a time. The American system, in use in New York and Philadelphia, employing eight-inch tubes and despatching enormous quantities of letter mail in one parcel, is shown here, and is an eye-opener for the foreigner. Apropos of compressed air it should be mentioned that Mr. Tripler has his air-liquefying apparatus on exhibition here. Hampson, of England, and Linde, of Germany, who devised similar means for producing liquid air cheaply, do not seem to have put in an appearance."

Making Land by Pumping.—The novel process of pumping land out of the water is being carried out not far from New York. According to daily press reports, land is now being literally pumped up from the sea for the creation of a new suburb at Nassau Beach, on the shore of Jamaica Bay, Long Island, not far from Brooklyn. "The salt marshes bordering on this coast, which for centuries have been overflowed by the tides, and which, of course, while in this condition were utterly unfit for building purposes, are being raised from four to six feet above high water by pumping up the sand, shells, and gravel which form the floor of the bay, and delivering this on to the land to be reclaimed. The process adopted to attain this end is as follows: A powerful suction dredger raises the material from the bed of the bay at the rate of 18,000 cubic yards a day, and with this five times the volume of water, which is sufficient to carry the sand and gravel along the twelve-inch pipes which deliver it on the low land. The water flows off by ditches along a more or less circuitous route back to the bay, the dredged material settling and quickly drying, and forming solid land. The thickness of the material when first deposited averges about eight feet, but there is shrinkage as it dries and consolidates. Ten acres have thus been raised since the pumping began a few months ago. A raised road and promenade two miles long and seventy feet wide and an electric railway will connect this new suburb with the railway to Brooklyn and New York."

Air in Solid Bodies.—Few of us realize how the pores of all solid substances are saturated with air. The fact that they are so has proved a serious obstacle both to scientific investigation and to manufactures in certain instances. In describing recent attempts to measure the contact electric force between metals, an editorial writer in *The Electrical World* says: "We live our lives at the bottom of an atmospheric ocean many miles in depth, and everything we touch is, in a certain sense, saturated with air. Every piece of metal contains crevices which are filled with it, and upon the surface of every metallic object there seems to be a film of condensed air which is as tenacious as enamel, and can only be driven off with great difficulty in a vacuum chamber. This difficulty is practically experienced by the incandescent-lamp maker when he exhausts the air from a lamp. The carbon filament contains occluded within it a relatively large quantity of imprisoned air, which has to be gradually driven out by very slowly heating the filament electrically, while still on the pumps, to a white heat; otherwise the filament would burn up in its own occluded oxygen, when first used by the purchaser. Mr. Spiers describes the great difficulty he experienced in getting rid of the oxygen in his plates. He found, for example, that when a freshly cleaned aluminum plate was shut up in a glass tube, which was washed out with dry hydrogen, then exhausted, and this process of washing in hydrogen and exhausting repeated three times, there was still enough oxygen occluded within the aluminum plate to oxidize its surface as soon as the plate was heated in the high 'vacuum' of residual hydrogen gas. Finally a fair degree of success was attained."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A NEW PUNCTURE-PROOF TIRE.—A German scientist has patented what he asserts to be a puncture-proof tire-filling. "If successful," says *Popular Science*, "it will prove a boon to bicycle-riders, as well as to owners of rubber-tired vehicles of all kinds, and air-saddles and cushions. The filling is a jelly made of glue. Glycerin is added to prevent hardening, and an antiseptic preparation that keeps it from fermenting. The mixture is first heated until it liquefies, and is then beaten to a stiff foam. While in this frothy condition it is introduced into the tire or saddle, and allowed to cool and partly solidify. The result is a light, spongy material, of cellular formation, exceedingly light in weight, and proof against tacks, nails, glass, and all puncturing objects."

THE daily press reports that the Crôtte method of curing consumption, which has been tried recently at St. Luke's Hospital and which was described and illustrated in these columns, has been discontinued. "The method had been tried with outdoor patients for several months, but as there were no beneficial results obtained, the medical board decided to do away with it, and had the apparatus removed. The treatment did not do the patients any harm, but as the results were negative, the medical board decided to discontinue it." A committee of physicians appointed by the American Congress of Tuberculosis reported this cure to be effective in the early and second stages of the disease. The method consists in forcing a powerful antiseptic through the lungs by means of static electricity, and the members of the committee mentioned seemed satisfied from their experiments that the bacilli of consumption were destroyed by it.

HUMAN HIBERNATION.—A practise closely akin to hibernation is reported in *The British Medical Journal* to be general among Russian peasants in the Pskov Government, where food is scanty to a degree almost equivalent to chronic famine. "Not having provisions enough to carry them through the whole year, they adopt the economical expedient of spending one half of it in sleep. This custom has existed among them from time immemorial. At the first fall of snow the whole family gathers round the stove, lies down, ceases to wrestle with the problems of human existence, and quietly goes to sleep. Once a day every one wakes up to eat a piece of hard bread, of which an amount sufficient to last six months has providently been baked in the previous autumn. When the bread has been washed down with a draught of water, every one goes to sleep again. The members of the family take it in turn to watch and keep the fire alight. After six months of this reposeful existence the family wakes up, shakes itself, goes out to see if the grass is growing, and by-and-by sets to work at summer tasks. The country remains comparatively lively till the following winter, when again all signs of life disappear and all is silent, except we presume for the snores of the sleepers. This winter sleep is called *lotska*. These simple folk evidently come within the terms of Touchstone's definition of a natural philosopher."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

RELIGIOUS ASPECTS OF THE CHINESE TROUBLE.

LORD SALISBURY'S remark, quoted in our last issue—that "too often the army follows the missionary"—has been made the text of a vast amount of secular and religious comment during the past week or so. The Springfield *Republican* (June 28), after instancing certain facts tending to show that the Chinese are naturally tolerant of other religions, and that for centuries Mohammedanism and Buddhism have existed in China side by side with the established faith of Confucianism, says:

"These facts fully confirm Lord Salisbury's statement that Christian missionaries in China had not been attacked or murdered because of their religion. The Chinese proverb, 'First comes the missionary, then the consul, and then the general,' contains the secret of the trouble from the native standpoint. The Chinese have come to believe that missionary work is a mere instrument of secular government to achieve political ends. While it is our judgment that the missions do a great deal of good in many directions, and that American missionaries in particular have given less cause for offense in China than those of any other western nation, it must be conceded that the Chinese view is abundantly justified by the facts as a whole. The greatest offenders in recent years against the true spirit of Christian missions have been France and Germany, which have purposely and deliberately used missionary enterprises for political and territorial aggrandizement."

The New York *Times* (June 21) remarks that in his address before the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, Lord Salisbury shows himself "the comprehensive observer of human affairs, saddened by experience into a pessimism verging upon cynicism"; and it adds:

"It is true that the missionary is disliked, especially in China, not as a Christian, but as a 'drummer,' as the advance agent of a Manchester firm which purposes to force its goods, at the cannon's mouth if need be, on the native population. That suggestion comes near to being a working hypothesis for the Chinese situation. And it behooves the missionary societies first and most of all to inquire why their emissaries are thus regarded, and to find and apply the appropriate remedy."

Mr. Ambrose Bierce, who as a former Californian has seen much of the Mongolian race, writes as follows in the New York *Journal* (June 29):

"In the matter of our disagreeable relations with the Chinese empire (if Minister Wu Ting Fang will have the goodness to admit that they are disagreeable), there can be no doubt of their 'religious' origin: the amiable desire to snatch the Chinese soul as a brand from the burning is at the bottom of the trouble. I do not myself entertain the view that the Chinese soul is especially menaced by the 'devouring element,' nor, if it is, that its immunity from the flame is worth the price, but the good missionaries cherish that conviction, and, like Brutus and his accomplices, they are all honorable (and, as a rule, prosperous) men.

"I do not say that it is not right and commendable to pull the Mongolian immortal part off the coals if it is really combustible, or to deliver it from any other peril that may beset it; I say only that in the effort to do so its benevolent saviors have done a great deal to free it from all that is mortal of the Mongolian. Before the present strained relations with the Chinese empire (*pace* Minister Wu) are relaxed a rather numerous company of Asiatic spirits will probably have 'joined the majority' (attended by many of the Caucasian sort), and, as a rule, these will be those which will be least immune from the ravages of fire. Possibly a count of noses would disclose the melancholy fact that those successfully 'snatched' are inferior in number to those who fall victims to the fire that is not quenched, as a result of the salvage. That, however, is a matter for consideration by theologians, not laymen. The humble purpose of this article is served in summoning attention to the interesting fact that this great country of religious freedom, in which it is the high privilege of every man to worship 'whatever gods may be' according to the dictates of his conscience, or to worship none at all, has two religious wars on its hands when one would have been enough."

Naturally, the religious press is not so willing to perceive truth in the British Premier's remarks. *The Independent* (June 28) admits that the army will follow the missionary, but in another sense than that in which Lord Salisbury used the words:

"The army will follow not as a scourge, not in conquest. It will follow only as the police power of civilization. That, in the coming centuries, is to be its supreme function, and the sooner rational men see and admit the fact, the better it will be for all mankind. The army will follow, not to ravage, not to enslave, but to protect and to make free. It will follow to restrain those who unhappily believe that insurrection, murder, and pillage are proper means to use against innovations. This is the meaning which history is disclosing in that strange saying of the founder of the religion of peace—a meaning magnificent and of endless promise. It is the sublime contradiction of the policy of Mohammed. The faith of Christendom is not spread by the sword, but by the missionary. The army of Christendom *follows* the missionary, it does not go before him."

The New York *Observer* (Presbyterian, June 28), commenting on Lord Salisbury's complaint that the modern missionary, unlike a Boniface or a Columba, does not brave the torments to which he is exposed, but appeals to a consul or asks for a gunboat, says:

"Paul when in peril did not fail to assert his Roman citizenship. A man does not lose his citizenship from the mere fact that he becomes a missionary, nor should that citizenship be ignored in any case. There is much confusion of thought on this subject existing in the popular mind. We do not seek, as do the Roman Catholics, for special official rights for our missionaries, but we do affirm that if an American missionary is in danger, he has as much right to 'run to his consul' as has an American merchant, possibly a rum-seller, to run to that same consul when in trouble. If the one deserves protection, so does the other. A truce, then, to this cynical sneering at the effort to protect the persons of the missionaries, who may willingly be martyrs, if need be, but who have no right to be suicides. If missionaries must be martyrs, let not Americans of the homeland, through their indifference, become the executioners."

The Christian Intelligencer (Reformed Church, June 27) thinks, however, that "the Chinese deserve sympathy":

"They have endured great provocation. France, under various pretexts, seized Tongking, at the outset barely escaped, but ultimately was victorious. Afterward France forced an increase of her territorial holdings. Altho the French republic was taking power away in France from priests of the Roman Church, it made grievances of Roman priests and converts a reason for the demands made on China. Two German priests of the Roman Church were put to death by the Chinese because of their interference with public affairs. Germany seized Shantung, after a very one-sided armed conflict, became after a while dissatisfied with what she had seized, demanded and received an additional tract of territory. To secure an open port on the Pacific, Russia obtained virtually possession of Manchuria. Great Britain, not to be outdone by rivals, demanded and received an enlargement of her territory at Hongkong. To save themselves from the dismemberment of their country the Chinese are assailing the foreign white men. They do not discriminate between missionaries and converts to Christianity on one hand and grasping political powers on the other."

That distrust of the Christians really plays an important part in the present trouble would appear to be indicated by the following literal translation of two of the numerous anti-foreign placards recently distributed throughout Northern China. The placards were posted in the district of Taicheng, about fifty miles south of Tien-Tsin. The first placard is in verse form, and is thus given by the Tien-Tsin correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing April 30:

Gods assist the Boxers,
The Patriotic Harmonious Corps;
It is because the Foreign Devils disturb the Middle Kingdom;
Urging the people to join their religion,

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To turn their backs on Heaven;
Venerate not the Gods and forget the Ancestors.
Men violate the human obligations;
Women commit adultery.
Foreign Devils are not produced by mankind.
If you doubt this,
Look at them carefully;
The eyes of all the Foreign Devils are bluish.
No rain falls,
The earth is getting dry,
This is because the Churches stop the Heaven.
The Gods are angry,
The Genii are vexed;
Both are come down from the mountains to deliver the doctrine.
This is not hearsay,
The practise will not be in vain
To recite incantations and pronounce magic words.
Burn up the yellow written prayers;
Light incense sticks;
To invite the Gods and Genii of all the grottoes (Halls).
The Gods will come out of the grottoes,
The Genii will come down from the mountains,
And support the human bodies to practise the boxing.
When all the military accomplishments or tactics
Are fully learned.
It will not be difficult to exterminate the Foreign Devils then,
Push aside the railway tracks,
Pull out the telegraph poles.
Immediately after this destroy the steamers.
The great France
Will grow cold and downhearted;
The English and Russian will certainly disperse.
Let the various Foreign Devils all be killed.
May the whole elegant Empire of the Great Ching dynasty be ever prosperous.

The translation of one of the prose placards is as follows:

"The relatives and friends of all around notice recently that members of the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions poison the wells with poisonous powder, and that whoever drinks the water have their lungs and intestines rotten within eighteen days. Two men have been arrested by us at Liu Li Chuang, and we find they have poison all over their bodies. They are silent when questioned, and bold when tortured. Those who smell the poison will die immediately. You must be very cautious in drinking the water. Those who see this notice must make it known; it will avoid calamity befalling the people. It must by all means be done."

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BIBLICAL HISTORY.

THE Old Testament has been for a generation, and promises to be for the next generation, the great battle-ground for the liberal and the conservative hosts in biblical research. Just what the positive conclusions are that have been attained by the critical school, and what the character of the reconstruction of biblical history and religion is that it offers in the place of the traditional views, are developed at length in the Leipsic *Evangel-Lutherische Kirchenzeitung*, the organ of Luthardt and the confessionals, the series of articles being from the pen of a former warm adherent of the Wellhausen scheme, but a man who has now returned to the old paths. He pictures this critical reconstruction plan substantially in these words (No. 13):

The Sinai of the Old Testament, like the Golgotha of the New, forms the great barrier that divides the old and biblical and churchly theology from that of the new school, that claims for itself the sole right to being scientific and exact. While the Church of God has all along, as did Christ and the disciples, listened to the voice from Sinai as to that of eternal truth and righteousness, modern criticism finds on Sinai a mist and a mysterious beginning of a naturalistic type of religious development. We are told by the protagonists of current criticism that a proper understanding of the Old-Testament records, freed from the traditions of later periods, describe to us that Moses collected the Israelites who were living in Egypt in accordance with a pretended revelation, and on the pretense of going out to worship led them into the wilderness, and there at Mount Sinai formed an alliance with the tribe of Kenites and appealed to the mountain god of this clan, namely, Jahwe, for help, so that the people in the desert, in accordance with the principle "*cujus regio, ejus religio*," should make a trial of that god who held the supremacy in these regions. Moses, as was the case with Mohammed in later centuries, was not only a shrewd founder of a religious system, but as a Bedouin chief was also successful in his military undertakings. The mountain god Jahve is changed into a war god, and an ark, after the manner of the worship of fetishes, is proclaimed as his abiding-place, and within a short period, under the auspices of this steppe and war god, Moses's successor conquers Canaan. Israel's religion is accordingly a "selected," or "electic" religion (*Wahlreligion*, to use a newly invented term of Professor Budde). In Canaan Baal, the god of agriculture, reigns supreme. In accordance with the laws of attraction and repulsion a religious mixture now results, and even critical investigators find difficulty in determining whether Jahve or Baal is the controlling factor in this process. At any rate the people were divided, some enthusiastically advocating Baal and others Jahve. This was especially the case when the prophets began to exert their activity. And who are these? Not the calm and obedient listeners to the voice of God, but enthusiasts with a fire and a zeal often bordering on the irrational and the insane. This characteristic of ancient monistic enthusiasm belongs from the beginning to Old-Testament prophecy, and it is developed into a flaming fire when it comes into contact with political interests and enterprises. The royalists in the kingdom made use of the prophets and their fanatical ideas, and one of the resultant lessons was that, as there was and could be only one and not more kings in the land, thus too there could be but one and not more gods, the example of David proving a powerful factor in the development of this idea. Renan decades ago and Nowack at the present day yet maintain that Israel was by instinct monotheistic; but the current critical view now claims that the belief in Jahve as the only god, greater than all the gods, was the result of a more or less naturalistic development. Subsequently then it became the task of the Old-Testament and later writers to develop this monotheistic idea and to unfold the scheme of an ethical monotheism.

The writer of this sketch criticizes this reconstruction scheme chiefly on the ground that it is in all of its features contrary to the views of Christ and the New Testament in general, who see in the Old Testament and its religion a revelation from God Himself; and, secondly, because the methods and manners by which these results are reached are successful only by doing violence to the Old-Testament books and their story, especially the miracles and wonders there recorded.

His is, however, not the only voice heard even in Germany, which is headquarters for all the new things in the critical line, in favor of a return, to a greater or less extent, to the old-fashioned view. A very instructive *résumé* of the literature of this kind that has appeared in late months is published in the *Beweis des Glaubens* (No. 3) from the pen of the learned editor, Professor Dr. Zöckler, of Greifswald. He says among other things:

"The past year has produced quite a number of good productions directed against the hypercritical ideas of the newer school. This class of literature has flourished in England and America more than elsewhere, but also on the Continent, chiefly in the Scandinavian lands and in Germany. In general, they can be pronounced good productions, being characterized more by objective research than by subjective zeal. Perhaps the best work in this line has been done by Wilhelm Möller in his 'Historisch-Kritische Bedenker,' directed against the Wellhausen school, in which a determined effort is made to undermine the whole structure of radical criticism. Pastor G. Stosch, a leading metropolitan preacher in Berlin, is publishing a series of Old-Testament studies, the latest, called 'Israel's Heldenzeit,' treats particularly of the period of Joshua and the Judges. The Swedish pastor Storjohann, in his 'King David,' has defended this great leader in Israel against the many attacks of the critics and vindicates him as to the authorship of many of the Psalms. The most active workers in the conservative school in this department have been Dr. Ad. Zahn, of Stuttgart, recently deceased, and Pastor Rupprecht, who has published a 'Volksbibel,' in which the conservative views are brought before the people. These are but samples of the work done against the critical school, but all came from the rank and the file of the ministry. In the universities there is not a single man in the theological faculties who has not accepted

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the literary results of the Wellhausen school, altho there are quite a number who reject the religious and historical superstructure erected on the literary theory."

A METHODIST MINISTER'S GOOD WORD FOR THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

THE "heresy" case of Professor Mitchell (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 27) has been effectively disposed of for at least some years to come. By the recent General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Chicago it was referred to the bishops, who, apparently finding it as embarrassing a subject to handle as did the Conference, referred the matter of Dr. Mitchell's retention to the trustees of Boston University, by making him eligible to reëlection for five years—until conveniently after the next meeting of the General Conference. The fact that the trustees of one of the leading Methodist theological seminaries have now unanimously reelected Dr. Mitchell, who is one of the most prominent American exponents of the higher criticism and has been accused of deviating widely from the traditional view as to the authorship of certain Old-Testament books, is regarded as an event of significance. The largest Protestant denomination in America thus tacitly votes to retain an upholder of the higher criticism as official instructor of her young clerics. In *Zion's Herald* (Meth. Episc., May 23) one of the trustees, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Steele, a well-known scholar of the Methodist Church, writes in justification of the course taken by him and his colleagues. Not all the new theories of this progressive professor are indorsed by the trustees, premises Dr. Steele; what can justly be inferred is that "they are tolerant of a reverent research into the sacred oracles, having a high regard for the convictions of conscientious and prayerful scholarship, and that they void all hysterical fears lest what Gladstone styles 'the impregnable Rock of Divine Revelation' should be overturned by our professor of Hebrew with his crowbar of higher criticism."

Dr. Steele, who has himself given nearly forty years to the study of Old-Testament exegesis, relates some of the perplexities he has met. He says:

"My protracted studies in the Pentateuch revealed to me inequalities, repetitions, transpositions, contradictions, and improbabilities, such as excluded the idea that it could have been the work of a single author. I was constantly puzzled with the anomaly of an elaborate and complicated ultra-ritual given complete at the foot of Mt. Sinai long before it could be practised by a migratory nation wandering forty years in the wilderness and then warring many years more to oust the Canaanites from the Land of Promise. A wise legislator enacts a code of laws only when they can be executed. Allowing that this code was a slow growth from a Mosaic germ, and that this minute and burdensome ritual was not fully enacted till the nation had been firmly established and had become capable of executing a ceremonial so complicated as that relating to the great day of atonement, we find that most of our difficulties have vanished. . . . Hence, if asked whether I believe the Pentateuch to be Mosaic, I reply, yes, in exactly the same sense that the oak tree two centuries old is acornic. The phrase, 'The Lord spake unto Moses,' came in the course of time to be a Hebrew idiom for 'divine inspiration' as the certification of religious truth."

Dr. Steele does not believe that the effects of the higher criticism will prove disastrous to belief in the Bible. He writes:

"Complaint is made that the dual or plural authorship of a single book weakens or destroys this divine inspiration. This objection assumes that the Holy Spirit who inspired the writer of a book can not inspire the writer of its supplement several centuries afterward. Why may there not be inspired composite authorship of a single book, or group of books, as well as such an authorship of the Bible as a whole? If the Old Testament had come down to us without any divisions, with the tradition that it was written by one inspired writer, and this tradition had existed undisputed through many uncritical centuries till at last an era of critical scholarship had dawned, and experts, courageously discarding tradition, were beginning to parcel it out to several authors, there would have arisen a great outcry against these scholars for 'sacrilegiously tearing the Bible all into pieces,' when they were doing the Bible a good service by putting it into a more understandable shape. This is what our devout and painstaking Methodist higher critics are doing, and are receiving for their labors curses instead of thanks from those whom they are benefiting."

DR. HERRMANN AND THE DOMINANCE OF RITSCHLIANISM.

WE have lately alluded to the dominance which the philosophy of Ritschl has attained throughout the theological world of to-day (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 7). The term "Ritschlian theology" is well known among American students, but perhaps to the general reader its meaning is less clear. Albrecht Ritschl, who until his death a few years ago was professor of theology of the University of Göttingen, was of the same philosophical school as Kant and Lotze, and held a system of subjective idealism. Ritschl doubted the possibility of demonstrating God to the rationalizing intellect, but believed that the one Divine Being is revealed to man through the religious consciousness. God, he taught, is to be thought of chiefly as love, for His justice is only a manifestation of this. Christ, according to Ritschl, is divine, and through His perfect fulfilment of the divine will—not by a vicarious atonement—secures man's reconciliation with God. Ritschl also gives much importance to the church as the institution where men can best realize the human and divine fellowship of perfect love.

The Rev. Champlin Burrage, writing from Marburg, Germany, to *The Watchman* (Baptist, July 5), remarks that the school of Ritschl has control of the dogmatic theology in practically all the great German universities. Outside the study of theology proper, many of the most celebrated teachers of other branches of theological study are ardent Ritschlians, including the leading German Biblical critic, Dr. Adolph Harnack. Indeed, so popular is their teaching, says Mr. Burrage, that while the lecture-room of the conservative theologian may be quite empty, the Ritschlian's is certain to be thronged with students. With the exception of Professor Harnack, however, the personality of these men is practically unknown in America. The two greatest representatives of the school are Herrmann and Kaftan. The writer says:

"As Professor Harnack is the most popular of the theological faculty in Berlin, so is Professor Herrmann the most noted of the same faculty in the University of Marburg. Nor is this a small distinction, for associated with Dr. Herrmann are such men as Prof. Carl Budde, formerly of Strasburg, but recently called here, who, in 1898, delivered the celebrated American lectures on the 'History of Religions'; Professor Jülicher, who is probably the greatest New-Testament scholar to-day in Germany; and Professor Mirht, whose authority in the 'History of the Papacy' is of the first rank.

"To describe Dr. Herrmann as a teacher may be best accomplished by comparing him with Professor Kaftan. . . . Both are scholarly men, but Kaftan represents more the type of the philosopher and thinker, who does his work most gladly in his study, and who reads his lectures with energy but sitting, who pretends to be no orator, and who in society, tho cordial to his students who visit him, is shy and retired as compared with many public men. Herrmann, on the other hand, while also a hard and minutely careful worker and writer, is just the other type of teacher. He stands as he lectures, appears most earnest and interested in his work, changing his position and the pitch of his voice, now speaking deliberately, now fast, now with deep earnestness, now pausing a moment to choose his words that his idea may be as clear as words can make it. There is a real eloquence in these lectures, such as even Harnack may seldom surpass, for Dr. Herrmann also certainly has a high oratorical ability, and in the marvelous beauty of thought and expression, and

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the occasional appropriate use of illustration, there are few theological professors who are his equal in Germany. . . .

"Dr. Herrmann's seminar is, also, of unusual interest. This is held in a large and commodious room, well lighted, and containing a considerable library. Around three tables, arranged in the form of three sides of a square, sit from fifteen to eighteen students, the professor sitting at about the middle of the head table, where he can easily see all his pupils. There is no secretary of the seminar, nor are any theses written or read. All work in the seminar itself proceeds by means of verbal questions and answers, over which sometimes more or less discussion arises, and which often brings out a considerable knowledge of the subject on the part of the students. It is remarkable to hear these Germans quoting the Greek of the New Testament from memory, as if it were their own tongue. It would certainly be interesting to look in upon a group of American theological students who are able to do the same. In a subject of this kind concerning the Pauline ethics, Professor Herrmann has probably no superior in Germany, at least among the Ritschlians, and the thorough, systematic study he has given the subject is easily recognizable by the careful ordering of the various topics, and the reference to all the important passages bearing on a particular point. There is a calm, almost brotherly spirit manifested by the professor toward his pupils in these seminar hours, so that here, even in a far closer way than in Berlin, do students and teacher come to know each other."

Of Dr. Herrmann's writings, those especially notable are his pamphlets, "The Certainty of Faith and the Freedom of Theology"; "Roman Catholic and Evangelical Morality"; "The Communion of the Christian with God," and his "Ethics," which will appear this summer. Among the best introductions to the school of Ritschlian thought, Mr. Burrage mentions Professor Orr's "The Ritschlian Theology and the Evangelical Faith," and Professor Garvie's recent book "Ritschlian Theology," probably the best work on the subject thus far produced.

WILL THERE BE ANY REVISION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN STANDARD OF FAITH?

THE Presbyterian press continues to discuss with energy the question of revision of the Westminster Confession of Faith. This question, it will be remembered, was referred by the recent General Assembly at St. Lonis to a committee which is to report to the Assembly of 1901, after learning the wishes of the local presbyteries throughout the country. The questions at issue really are: Whether the confession is to be revised; whether an alternative and shorter form is to be used; or whether the doctrinal standards are to be left unchanged. Upon the whole, the Presbyterian papers appear to favor a conservative policy. The Chicago *Interior* is the most radical, and urges a new creed such as is already possessed by the English and Scottish Presbyterians, without any assertion of the everlasting death of that portion of humanity who are foreordained to "dishonor and wrath," as taught by the Westminster symbol. Revision of the latter it regards as impracticable. *The Herald and Presbyter* appears, however, to favor revision. On the other hand, the rest of the leading Presbyterian journals either show a disinclination to discuss the question of any change, or decisively pronounce against it. A new phase has been given to the discussion by the refusal of the Rev. Dr. B. B. Warfield, professor of systematic theology in the Princeton Theological Seminary, to serve upon the General Assembly committee on revision. He is unalterably opposed to the whole movement, he says, and can not take part in it without violation of conscientious scruples. The standards of the Presbyterian faith, he believes, are what they should be, and the "discordant" and "ill-considered" overtures calling for revision in any form should have been "rebuked" instead of tolerated by the Assembly. It is "an inexpressible grief" to him, he says, to see the church "spending its energies in a vain attempt to lower its testimony to suit the ever-changing sentiment of the world around it." Dr. Warfield, in his letter, not only protests against all revision, but calls for a reaffirmation of the standard of faith. The Philadelphia *Presbyterian*, which has from the beginning taken strong ground against both revision and a new creed, agrees heartily with the professor. It says (July 4):

"In his opinion, we believe he voices the sentiment of thousands both in our ministerial and lay ranks. Has not the time come for letting the world know that we mean to stand by the Westminster documents now, as we have done in the past, and that under them we will march to larger victories as a church of Jesus Christ? Too much has been said recently to weaken the force of our doctrinal statements. Many who never thought of calling them in question are under present-day criticism wondering what they really teach. Others who regard the false constructions put on them as the work of adversaries, now find that even Presbyterian ministers are declaring them legitimate inferences. Damage is being done by the outgivings of radical revisionists. The church is suffering, and will continue to suffer, in name and in accomplishment with years of revision agitation. Her interests would be far more advanced, in our judgment, by standing by the old standards of faith and by their reaffirmation by our presbyteries and General Assembly. Presbyterians should be strengthened, not weakened, in their Scriptural formulations. The age summons them to the front as witness-bearers for uncompromising truth. If it should be seen next spring that our presbyteries desire neither a revised confession nor a new creed, and if our General Assembly should follow this up with a deliverance, reaffirming the faith of the church in her old formulas of doctrine and calling her ministry and membership to push forward her work for another century under her well-known and well-tried symbols, what a stimulating, reassuring, and impressive effect it would have! Let reaffirmation, not revision or a new creed, be the rallying-cry of the hour among all who believe in preserving them unimpaired in the days to come."

The Westminster Confession of Faith, which Professor Warfield and *The Presbyterian* desire to have formally reaffirmed, contains, it will be remembered, the following clauses which form the *crux* of the present controversy, and which caused the recent outburst from Dr. Hillis:

"By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life and others foreordained to everlasting death. These angels and men, thus predestinated and foreordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed; and their number is so certain and definite that it can not be either increased or diminished.

"Those of mankind that are predestinated unto life, God, before the foundation of the world was laid, according to His eternal and immutable purpose and the secret counsel and good pleasure of His will, hath chosen in Christ unto everlasting glory, out of His mere free grace and love, without any foresight of faith or good works, or perseverance in either of them, or any other thing in the creature, as conditions or causes moving Him thereunto; and all to the praise of His glorious grace.

"As God hath appointed the elect unto glory, so hath He, by the eternal and most free purpose of His will, foreordained all the means thereunto. Wherefore they who are elected being fallen in Adam, are redeemed by Christ, are effectually called unto faith in Christ by His Spirit working in due season; are justified, adopted, sanctified, and kept by His power through faith unto salvation. Neither are any other redeemed by Christ, effectually called, justified, adopted, sanctified, and saved, but the elect only.

"The rest of mankind God was pleased, according to the unsearchable counsel of His own will, whereby He extendeth or withholdeth mercy as He pleaseth, for the glory of His sovereign power over His creatures, to pass by and to ordain them to dishonor and wrath for their sin, to the praise of His glorious justice."

IT is not generally known that in one part of the world Unitarianism has the status of an established religion, and is episcopal in government. This is in Hungary, where in 1568 the Unitarian faith was recognized as one of the four legalized religions of the province of Transylvania; the others being the Lutheran, the Calvinist, and the Roman Catholic. Its first bishop was a convert from the latter faith. The present bishop is Joseph Ferencz, the only Unitarian bishop in the world.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

RUSSIA'S POLICY IN CHINA.

THE distrust with which Russia is viewed abroad, especially by Great Britain, with reference to the Chinese troubles and their outcome, has been fiercely resented in the quasi-official St. Petersburg press. All the leading papers have urged loyal cooperation of Russia with the other Powers in restoring order and security in North China, and have protested against all talk of "partition," conquest, and revolutionary measures generally as a sequence to pacification. Yet there have been admissions, or rather assertions, that Russia's relation to China is far different from that of any other power, not excepting Japan, and that she can not bind herself to any permanent policy which may suit Western Europe and America, and yet be entirely incompatible with her special interests. In several editorials this has been emphasized by the *Novoye Vremya*, and as the whole world is speculating upon the "true inwardness" of Russian policy, these expressions are of some significance.

Thus in deriding British papers for suggesting an understanding for the future between the English and the Russians, the above-named paper writes:

"We can not forget that it is not at all our concern to safeguard the general interests of Europe in China. The relations of Russia to China are by no means analogous to those of Europe to her. Whereas Europe, as a whole, having descended upon China, is in a position to collect her squadrons and sail away from her beautiful shores, putting an end to all ties with her (we say this only for illustration), Russia must remember that for a space of over 4,000 miles of land she is in direct contact with China. Our relations are those of friendly neighbors, not of exploiting concessionaires. They know in China that Russia did not force opium upon them, and has not imported it into the country. Of cooperation with other powers there can be a question only in so far as the saving of life is concerned and the protection of such interests as *do not conflict with those of China herself and her population*, China's interests having as much claim to our attention as those of Europe. It would be a violation of all our traditions if we acted otherwise and became the protectors of China's exploiters, beginning with the opium traders. It behooves Russia to consider carefully and seriously her rôle in the present crisis."

In another and equally blunt leader the *Novoye Vremya*, pointing out that after the suppression of the Boxers there will arise the larger question of guaranties for the future and the means of preventing injury to the respective material interests of the Powers, admonishes the Government that China's right must receive due recognition, and that she has had much provocation, if not reason, for her anti-foreign sentiment. To quote:

"What has caused the existing disorders? According to universal opinion, the Chinese have conceived a hatred of foreigners only because they have not only invaded the thickly populated country and established themselves there regardless of all objections, but have also disturbed the national order of life, the fixed customs and habits, and have foisted upon the population their own beliefs and civilization. In short, the four hundred million Chinese desire to live in their own way, to remain masters in their own land, to remain true to their own religion. These are claims which, in principle, no one would dispute in Europe. Why, then, are they crimes when presented by the Chinese?"

That China is not progressive and does not imitate Europe, the paper declares to be irrelevant. China has much to teach Europe, it says, in industry, art, and moral culture, and she might resent the refusal of Europe to borrow from her.

The *Novosti* does not oppose an understanding with England, but only as a preliminary to an alliance between Russia and Japan for the protection of China after pacification. While favoring the perpetuation of the territorial status quo, this paper admits that in future Japan may reasonably demand an outlet for her population and commerce in China, and thinks that with Russia's consent this may be arranged.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TROUBLES IN THE FAR EAST.

NO Chinese ambassador has as yet received his passports, and the powers still keep to the theory that they are not making war upon China. The explanation current in Europe is that the Chinese Government, once war is declared, could better convince the people that the destruction of China is aimed at, and better defend itself against the invaders. Moreover, the powers have not yet agreed as to the division of the spoil, and the fear of a quarrel among themselves restrains them. But, war or no war, the Chinese, whether soldiers or merely armed citizens, are offering determined and not altogether unsuccessful resistance to the troops landed to rescue the members of the different foreign legations in Peking. This resistance comes as a surprise to many people, especially in Great Britain. A good example of this is seen in the comments of *The St. James's Gazette*, which remarked on June 14:

"If all the Boxers now out for a hundred miles round Peking were to attack the bluejackets and marines of different nations engaged in making their way along the railway line from Tien-Tsin, the result would be identical, with the sole difference that the number of Boxers killed and wounded would be infinitely greater. This at least is what we have every right to calculate upon. The organized forces of civilized states can very rarely be in danger when opposed to an Oriental mob, even when they are outnumbered by thousands to one, unless their ammunition runs out, or they compromise their safety by very gross bad management. . . . The enemy in the field is beneath contempt in any particular action. Even if the Boxers are reenforced by the soldiers, so called, of General Tangfusiang, or the foreign-drilled troops of General Nieh, they will not be very dangerous. The 'more the Moors the more the spoil' is the rule when trained Europeans fight Asiatic barbarians."

Four days later the same paper expressed itself as follows:

"We are not in the least desirous to croak, but we do very much wish not to live in the kind of fool's paradise in which some of our contemporaries appear to be content to dwell. It is better to contemplate the possibility of the worst if only in order to have time to get ready to meet it if it comes. For we had better make our minds up that if Admiral Seymour fails to inflict a signal blow at Peking, then there are nine hundred and ninety-nine chances out of a thousand that there will be a furious, unanimous, and unspeakably destructive outbreak against foreigners throughout the length and breadth of China."

Admiral Seymour did fail, the German ambassador has been murdered, and there is now little hope of saving the rest of the unfortunate foreigners shut up in Peking. The effect of all this bad news is making itself felt on the London Stock Exchange, where the end of the South African war, and a consequent revival of business, are eagerly hoped for. *Money* (London) says:

"The position, however viewed, is an awkward one, and it is not surprising that it has postponed the 'boom' on the Stock Exchange which was to have been ushered in by the end of the Boer war. The immediate influence on our market of war in China will not be so great as that of the war in South Africa, but the final settlement of the Far Eastern question is bound to be attended by diplomatic friction, if not by war, between the powers of Europe, and China, it is clear, is going to prove a thorn in the side of financial interests for a long while yet to come. There will be constant scares, accompanied by fluctuations of prices, which will have the effect of causing the public to act cautiously in opening new commitments."

The Westminster Gazette (London) says:

"The foreign reader will no doubt smile when he finds the aim of the Powers solemnly described by *The Times* as that of re-

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storing 'order and security for the lives and property of Europeans in one of the greatest markets of the world.' The inveterate British habit of seeing everything in terms of commerce does indeed receive a charming illustration in this phrase. We think of our markets unceasingly, and whatever the Chinaman threatens to do to the missionaries and the legations, our mission is primarily to restore order in the market. It is well to be frank about it, and there is a basis of sound sense in our way of regarding it. . . . Their [the Powers'] duty at the present moment is to act together in protecting life and property, but after that to undertake the least possible responsibility for government in China. If any one of the Powers should fail to recognize this hereafter, let us at all events be clear that we will accept no such responsibility, and that our interests depend on limiting interference, and convincing the Chinese that, except as regards securities for life and trade, we do not wish to interfere."

The London *Daily Telegraph*, in common with many continental papers, points out that the murdered German ambassador, Baron von Ketteler, was the first to draw attention to the gravity of the situation, which he did some five or six weeks before the war. The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) points out that the masses in China have still been kept successfully from knowing their country's standing. It says, in the main:

"The Chinese claim superiority over every other nation, power, and race. From childhood they are told that they are the greatest and most powerful people on earth, and every fact likely to produce a different impression is carefully explained away. Thus when the Empress was forced to receive the ladies of the foreign embassies in audience—a thing unheard of formerly in China—the administration gave out the following: The foreign devils lately have become very bothersome, and it was necessary to give them a severe lesson. Their women have therefore been ordered to the palace to *ko-tow—i.e.*, throw themselves in the dust—before the Empress. Another glaring instance of the manner in which Chinese vanity is satisfied to keep the people in good humor with the 'best of governments' is the explanation given to the interference of Russia, France, and Germany at the end of the war against Japan. These barbarous vassal states were simply ordered by the 'Son of Heaven' to drive the hated little *wo-jen*, the Japanese, into the sea!"

A German officer, who has long been employed as instructor in the Chinese army, expresses himself as follows in the *Tageblatt* (Berlin):

"Since the war between China and Japan it has been customary to regard the Chinese as cowards. The opinion of the few German officers who know them has been largely ignored. Yet the northern Chinese—and these are mainly to be considered in the present instance—are brave enough, and under leaders whom they respect and trust they fight well. Just now they follow officers of their own choosing. It is really doubtful if the Powers can conquer the nation, even if they are unanimous. Great faith is placed in the Chinese who are friendly to the foreigners. None of these are absolutely reliable—all hate the whites. Like their porcelain figures they will nod their heads, but this does not really meant assent."

Indeed, none of the Powers appear to be certain that their own particular possessions will not be attacked. The French fear a rising in Yunnan, the Germans in Shantung. The *Journal des Débats* still hopes that the Chinese Government will be disposed to come to terms, and says:

"So far the Chinese Government has not offered determined resistance. The fighting in other quarters has shown that, if it had been contemplated to defend the Taku forts, they would not have been taken so easily, for a half-dozen gunboats did all the work, as the larger vessels can not get near enough. It is evident that the Chinese Government premeditated no battle there."

How varied are the interests at stake in China is shown by a lengthy article in the *Handelsblad* (Amsterdam), from which we take the following:

"Our parsimony in providing a navy is responsible for the fact that we are hardly counted in the concert of Europe, yet we have more to lose than some of our more powerful neighbors. Germany would not be seriously hurt if China is closed to her. If Kiau-Chau is lost, Germany's other colonial possessions are not in danger. On the other hand, our own colonies in the far East are dependent upon a constant stream of Chinese coolie labor. This labor market must be kept open."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT CAUSED THE "BOXER" RISING.

THE hope that a comparatively insignificant military force would overawe the Chinese is vanishing, and people all over the world are beginning to ask the question: "Who spilt the beer?" Germany is held responsible by many, because she obtained a foothold in Shantung. The Germans, on the other hand, aver that the tendency of the British, as well as the Russians and French, is to exclude all goods but their own, and that the Germans would have been laughed at for their pains, had they failed to establish themselves in China as the British, Russians, and French have done before them. *The Speaker* (London) thinks that the main cause of the "Boxer" rising is the desire of the Chinese to be left alone, and prints a parody upon a well-known British song, from which we quote the following:

LORD SALISBURY ON THE MISSIONARY.

"My Christian friend, you are undoubtedly a good man—but you're a horrid nuisance to us. This Boxer trouble is all your fault."
—*Westminster Gazette.*

"When China first at Heaven's command,
Arose from out the Eastern main,
This was the charter of her land,
And Chinese angels sang this strain:
Rule Manchuria, Manchuria rules the waves,
Boxers never, never, never shall be slaves.

The nations not so blest as thee
Shall still to foreign devils fall,
But thou shalt flourish great and free,
The stupidest among them all.
Rule Manchuria, Manchuria rules the waves,
Boxers ever, ever, ever shall be braves."

That the Chinese have been treated equitably is not claimed by many people, but "humanity," "civilization," and "the march of destiny" are thought sufficient excuses for the attitude of western nations. *The St. James's Gazette*, referring to the exclusion of Chinese from the very countries which force their own citizens upon the "Flowery Kingdom," says:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier has decided to ask Parliament to increase the poll-tax on Chinese from $50 to $100. The British colonies in both America and Australia regard the question of Chinese immigration as one of the most difficult they have to solve. To protect European labor and keep out the Chinaman is one of the chief aims of the governments of those colonies, but in spite of the restrictions placed in the way of the Asiatic he manages somehow to enter the colonies, and he does not always pay the poll-tax. The Chinese Government may argue now, as some of its representatives in the colonies have done before, that if Europeans are to be admitted into China, it is only reasonable that Chinese should be admitted into the colonies. None the less, it is likely that the Australians and Canadians will refuse to allow the Chinese or most other Asiatics to enter their territories, whether the Asiatics are British subjects or not."

But as the chief offender the missionary is pointed out on all

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sides, especially the missionaries of the English state church, who are described even by the British premier as relying too strongly upon the guns behind them. On the whole, however Englishmen are convinced that this can not be helped. *The Saturday Review* (London) says:

"We have spoken of China for obvious reasons, but we do not forget that the same difficulties in even acuter forms face us in all Mohammedan countries, notably in the Sudan, which, being but just rescued from the havoc wrought by Moslem fanaticism, is now threatened with fresh confusions as a consequence of Christian zeal. It is not strange that the fervid appeals of the bishops hardly raise a corresponding enthusiasm, that men are doubtfully asking '*Cui bono?*' instead of writing checks for the missionary societies. . . .

AN OPEN DOOR.
—*Montreal Daily Witness.*

Yet, in spite of so many and grave defects, foreign missions must go on, and ought to be supported. The English race must fulfil its destiny, and carry over the world its own distinctive attributes. Among these, preeminently, must be reckoned a version of the Christian religion, which is at once very conservative in essence and very elastic in form. Our presence is necessarily breaking down the religious systems of the conquered races. No consideration can prevent, no caution can postpone this result of our presence. If we are not thereby to inflict the greatest possible injury upon the peoples whom we govern, we must bring them some substitute for their exhausted faiths. Christianity is the only possible substitute, and these missionaries the only possible agents, through whom Christianity can be extended."

Some radicals in Europe are saying that hardly any converts are made by the missionaries except among the lowest strata of the people among whom they go, and that even these are attracted chiefly by the worldly advantages the missionary offers them. The *Vorwärts* (Berlin) asserts that in China, as in Africa, the missionary is responsible for the opposition of the natives to wholesome restraint. Ernest Bavier, the French traveler, says:

"I do not sympathize with the Chinese, but I am forced to admit that they are in the right. Their motto is 'China for the Chinese.' The Chinese object to foreign domination, which takes its origin from the Christian missions. The missionaries instigate their converts against the Government, encourage them to refuse the payment of taxes, and expect their own governments to back them. European business men are welcome in China, but the missionary who tells the Chinaman that he is depraved is told to sweep before his own door."

Bishop Auzer, of Southern Shantung, expresses himself to the following effect in the Vienna *Vaterland:*

The beginning of the trouble must be sought in the original seizure of Chinese ports by European powers, which the Chinese have always resented. Yet it is impossible for the Chinese to remain secluded. The Russians seem best to understand how to treat the Chinese, and are therefore most likely to establish their power firmly. However, China is the only market for Europe in the future, and it is the duty of every European government to obtain a fair share for its people. The church, as a matter of course, is chiefly interested in the religious aspect of the trouble. Catholic mission work must be carried on with increasing means and energy, unless the Chinese are to be abandoned to that religious indifferentism and to those ruinous tendencies which now overrun and imperil Europe. The immediate effects of the "Boxer" rising upon Christian missionary work in China are naturally disastrous.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WORKINGMEN'S INSURANCE IN GERMANY.

ABOUT fifteen years ago the German Government, chiefly for the purpose of counteracting the Social Democratic propoganda, undertook an experiment in "paternalism" on a grand scale, by the enactment of a compulsory national workingmen's insurance law. This venture stands without a parallel in the history of modern legislation, and it has been in operation long enough to have passed the experimental stage. Just what it is and what it has accomplished is instructingly reported in a small work recently published in Berlin, entitled "Einrichtung und Wirkung der Deutschen Arbeiter-Versicherung" (The Character and Results of the German Workingmen's Insurance), to which source we are indebted for the following details:

The first law of this kind established a sick-insurance in 1884, followed in 1885 by an enactment providing for the needs of the workingmen in case of accident, while in 1891 the Invalid Insurance law completed the cycle. The most direct result of these laws has been this, that the millions of German workingmen have now in the ordinary accidents and misfortunes of life a legal claim to assistance and support. Of the 56,000,000 inhabitants of the empire, 9,000,000 are insured in case of sickness, 17,000,000 in case of accidents, and 13,000,000 against the time of invalidism and old age.

Altho tens of thousands of these each year incur the ordinary danger of their calling, they need not suffer dire want. The workingmen's insurance system has since 1885 paid 2,000,000,000 marks to 40,000,000 individuals. Nearly 1,000,000 marks is paid for every working day of the year, and on an average 4,000,000 working people annually receive money from this source. Both the employees and the employers are by law compelled to contribute to this fund, the former having so far contributed 164,000,000 marks, and the latter 1,099,000,000 marks, while the Government has furnished 150,000,000 marks; so that the workingmen have received in the last fifteen years about 1,000,000,000 marks not contributed by themselves.

The Germans point with great pride to this magnificent success in so extensive a social undertaking. No other nation has made such ample provisions for the workingman as has been done by the Fatherland. The detailed workings of this law are interesting and instructive. The sick-treasury furnishes the members medicine, money, provides nurses, etc.; rents are paid in case of accidents, and if these result fatally the immediate needs of those dependent on the unfortunates are met. Old age is reasonably supplied against the horrors of poverty or neglect.

These immediate and material good results do not at all exhaust the benefits that have come from this workingmen's insurance. More indirectly they have affected beneficially the whole body of working people, and, indeed, the employers and the entire manufacturing communities. The law has done much to advance the material, the hygienic, the moral, and the intellectual condition of this whole class of men; and while the employer has indeed been compelled to contribute materially for the benefit of his employees, yet this has been regulated wisely and without any danger to healthy competition, and has made the employer in general more considerate of the welfare of the employee. As the political communities are also made to do their share, they have profited by being relieved of much expense for the care of the poor and needy with which they were formerly burdened. And then, last, but not least, evidences exist in abundance to show that the whole populace has been elevated to a higher stage economically, and that the workingmen's insurance has been a social and political training for the whole nation.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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WAR EXAGGERATIONS.

FROM the beginning of the South African war the overwhelming majority of the British press published items purporting to show that the Boers showed themselves little better than barbarians by the way in which they carried on the war. On the other hand, the newspapers of other countries received communications intended to prove that British civilization is of a very low standard, to judge from the behavior of the British troops. Dr. Hildebrandt, a German army physician, who went to South Africa with a Red-Cross expedition, declares that much exaggeration has been indulged in on both sides. We condense his report from the *Post* (Strassburg):

I do not know of a single instance in which either British or Boer troops intentionally fired at the Red-Cross flag. On both sides a frightful amount of lying has been indulged in, and I do not believe that such barbarities occurred. It is, of course, impossible to prevent ambulances from being occasionally endangered. At Jacobsdal our hospital was twice under fire. The town lies in a valley, and is visible from the side on which the English approached at a distance of 1,500 to 2,000 meters only. The Boers were placed in the gardens on the outskirts of the place. The English shoot very badly, generally too high, and it is not to be wondered at that masses of their bullets fell in the hospital. But, I repeat, I do not believe that either side wilfully transgressed in this respect. I am also convinced that the stories regarding the violation of the flag of truce are mostly lies, and that, where such violations occurred, misunderstanding was the cause.

The English certainly had masses of dum-dum bullets in Natal, as the cartridges taken from the prisoners showed. By dum-dum bullets I mean all small projectiles prepared in such a way as unnecessarily to lacerate the wounded. I have in my possession four different kinds of such projectiles. But I am certain that such ammunition has not been given out since Lord Roberts's arrival. The Boers never used such projectiles for their Mausers. On the other hand, it is true enough that the Boers occasionally used the English dum-dum ammunition for the Lee-Metford rifles which they had captured from the enemy. As to the plundering of farms, that has been carried on on both sides. War is not exactly a school of ethics. I have been robbed by English and Boers in turn. Even when I lodged in the same building with the British quartermaster-general, who thought my belongings were perfectly safe, my room was plundered.

Much of the anti-English feeling on the continent, especially in Germany, is due to the stories of excesses committed by Britons against foreigners, and the supposed unwillingness of the authorities to grant protection or make amends. These stories, too, are largely exaggerations, according to the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* (Berlin), which says:

"It had been reported that the German consul in East London, Herr Malcomess, was ill-treated and that the German flag was dragged in the mud, because the consul, as was quite proper, considering his position as representative of a neutral power, refused to fly the German flag in honor of British victories. All this is not true. A British flag was placed during the night on the German consulate, but the consul had it removed, and the overpatriotic Englishmen who hoisted it had to apologize. The story that a mob forcibly hoisted the British flag on the consulate in Port Elizabeth is made up out of the whole cloth, and it is not true that German residents of Cape Town were compelled by the police to hoist British colors. Some excesses were committed in Australia by half-grown youths, but the British Government did not encourage these things. The London Foreign Office has expressed its regrets, and the governor of Victoria has published his regrets at these unfortunate occurrences, in the Melbourne *Argus*.

The *Tages Zeitung* (Berlin) admits that the British Government is anxious to be on good terms with Germany, but points to the danger contained in the conduct of British newspapers which, it says, in order to tickle the vanity of their readers, themselves exaggerate reports which make it appear that foreign powers may be insulted with impunity.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE SPECTER OF THE MONARCHY IN FRANCE.

JULES GUÉRIN, Déroulède, Christiani, and other enthusiastic friends of the monarchy in France, are now unable to attract more than passing attention. "France is busy with her exhibition," it is said in explanation, "and will not allow her quiet to be disturbed." But will it be disturbed after the exhibition? Most people in Europe doubt it, and their opinion is well summarized in an article by Eberhard Kraus, in the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, from which we take the following:

"No doubt Paris owes her beauty and her prestige to the grace of princes, and Paris thinks of the monarchy with regret. But there is even in Paris little chance of a revolution in favor of monarchical institutions. The Socialists and the Republicans are too strong. The most that is likely to happen is another siege of 'Fort Chabrol,' when the 'garrison' will be less leniently treated. The hard-handed son of the soil has the greatest influence, and a mere military pronunciamento will not succeed. Even the most hopeful of Nationalists should be discouraged by the failures of Boulanger and Déroulède. Not that the French, even the workingmen, are averse to changes, or unwilling to risk adventure. But common sense convinces them that the time for successful adventure is past. Germany and Italy, the two countries which, torn and distracted by internal feuds as they were, formed a welcome field for enterprise, to-day present a strong front. Moreover, Germany alone has increased in population to such an extent that France is left hopelessly behind. In the beginning of the nineteenth century France had 25,000,000 inhabitants, Germany only 15,500,000. France to-day has 38,500,000, Germany 55,000,000. The *Code Napoléon*, which prohibited the questioning of the fatherhood of illegitimate children, has had an effect contrary to what was intended by it. It has destroyed the family, and thns the people.

"As a race the French have not deteriorated. Frenchmen are not only the fastest bicycle-riders, but they also show the greatest staying powers, and at the international wrestling tournament in Berlin the first and third prizes went to France. But the unification of the neighboring nations and the numerical weakness of France form barriers against which even the dash of a French army under a brilliant leader avails little. A beaten monarch could not hold his own in France, nor could a monarch who loves peace. But no monarchy can be imagined without glory in France, hence the monarchy will not be established at all."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Will of a Rothschild.—Wealthy men often manage to convert the envy and hatred with which their contemporaries regard them into admiration and respect by the last uses to which they put their riches. "Such a one," says the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, "was the late Baron Adolphe de Rothschild. More than the munificence of the late millionaire the spirit of his last will and testament impresses one." The *Figaro* (Paris) gives the following provisions of the will:

"'I give and bequeath the interest of $100,000 to be used for the relief of needy rabbis, priests, or ministers of any denomination in France. I repeat: This money is for Catholics, Israelites, and Protestants alike, and I hope most sincerely that this example of religious toleration may find followers' (December 11, 1890). Another legacy of $100,000 is left to the prefect of the twentieth arrondissement (ward) for the poor of his ward, without regard to religious or political opinion. The sum of $30,000 is given to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The society is requested to see to it that animals are not kept in harness when their strength is failing. The Charity Organization of Paris receives $250,000, the Pasteur Institute $2,200 a year. A capital of $500,000 is given for the building and maintenance of a hospital and dispensary for eye diseases, such as Baron Rothschild had already created at Geneva; $8,000 a year is to be divided 'among forty poor girls who live by the work of their hands.' But it is impossible to mention in a short space all the charities which have been remembered. On the date of his burial $82,000 was to be divided among the poor of Paris. Characteristic, too, is the following demand: 'Bury me early in the morning. I would disturb as few people as possible in their vocation.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The present situation gives considerable interest to the following report, which Consul-General Goodnow writes from Shanghai, March 13, 1900:

The foreign trade of China during the year 1899 was characterized by an astonishing development, and merchants, both foreign and native, made handsome profits in almost every branch. The political situation, altho still unsettled, gave rise to no immediate fears; exchange remained remarkably steady; the rice crop was abundant; the spring weather during the critical period for the silkworms was unusually favorable; and, except for a recrudescence of piracy on the West River, there were no disturbances to check trade. The gratifying result was that the year beat all previous records and showed an advance without precedent. The total trade was valued at 460,533,288 haikwan taels ($327,208,901), a rise of 91,916,805 haikwan taels over 1898, and more than double the figures for 1890. The internal trade of the country was also unusually brisk, and the important changes which will be brought about by the extension of railways have already been proved. Niuchwang and Tien-Tsin have promptly responded to the stimulus of better means of communication, and the trade at those ports has leaped forward, altho the former suffered from a severe outbreak of plague. It is found that immediately trains begin to run, districts through which there was comparatively little traffic, such as between Paoting and Peking, suddenly commence to hum with life and activity, and there springs up a flourishing trade which was formerly undreamed of and impossible for want of cheap transport. The Russian line has been completed as far north as Moukden, and the extraordinary richness of Manchuria will soon become evident. The Lu-Han Railway, from Peking to Hankow, makes steady progress. Within six months, it is expected that trains will be running as far south as Chingting. The difficulties in the southern section, where extensive tunneling is required, make construction slower there; but rails have been laid for 40 kilometers (24.8 miles) northward from Hankow, the track is now being made as far as Sinyang—to which place it is hoped to run trains within two years—and the whole line of 1,200 kilometers (744 miles) is to be completed in five years, including the difficult engineering feat of bridging the Yellow River. The line between Taku, Tien-Tsin, and Peking continues to advance in prosperity, and the extension beyond Shanhaikwan toward Niuchwang is being rapidly pushed forward. Yingkou, the real port of Niuchwang, will shortly be connected by rail with the capital. Difficulties regarding the question of control are hampering the concessionaires of various other lines; but it is to be hoped these will soon be satisfactorily arranged, as there is no longer any doubt that the effect of cheap transport will lead to an enormous development of China's trade. Santuao, which possesses a splendid harbor, was opened as a branch office by the Fuchau customs on the 8th of May, and, altho a very small trade has been done up to the present, there seems reason for expecting a good future for the port. At Nanking the custom-house commenced work on the 1st of May, and Yochow was opened as the first treaty port in Hunan on the 13th of November. By arrangement with the German Government, a custom-house was establishment on the island of Tsingtao on the 1st of July, to control the trade passing to the mainland through the leased territory of Kiao-chau.

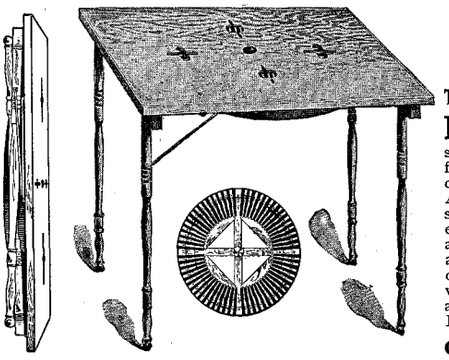
The Chinese, from highest to lowest, are traders by instinct and are prompt to take advantage of every opportunity of profit. To form an idea of what future prospects are, it is fair to make a comparison with India. The areas of the two empires are almost identical and their products very similar. But China has a larger, a more industrious, and more intelligent population; while, on the whole, the conntry is probably more fertile and possesses greater mineral resources. In the former country, trade is assisted by good roads, railways, and lightness or absence of taxation; in the latter, at present, it is hampered by directly opposite conditions The result is that the exports from India are worth three times the exports from China. With equal opportunities, which the building of railways and opening of mines will bring about, this discrepancy should disappear. The year 1899 has shown in a striking manner what an advance is made when circumstances are propitious.

The London *Times*, in its issue of May 29, 1900, says that the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has appointed Mr. Henry Arthur Cooke, Mr. John C. Milligan, Mr. E. Seymour Bell, and Mr. E. H. Melville to be British commercial agents in Russia, Switzerland, the United States, and Central America, respectively, for an experimental period of two years. Mr. Cooke is to be stationed at Moscow. The headquarters of the other commercial agents have been fixed at Zurich, Chicago, and Guatemala.

The business of the agents will consist in watching and reporting on the commerce, industries, and products of special districts, and in answering inquiries on commercial subjects. Individual firms applying for information will have to pay the prescribed fees, as hereafter stated. Communications intended for the commercial agents may be addressed to Her Majesty's ambassador at St. Petersburg or Washington or Her Majesty's minister at Berne or Guatemala, as the case may require, in order that the proper fee may be assessed and levied before the desired inquiry is proceeded with. Simple inquiries can be addressed direct to the commercial agent, accompanied by a fee of 5*s.* ($1.21).

The following is the scale of fees to be charged by Her Majesty's diplomatic missions in consideration of services rendered by commercial agents in making inquiries for private firms: For ordinary inquiries, 5*s.* ($1.21); for inquiries involving reports as to trades or individuals, £1 1*s.* ($5.10); for extended inquiries at the discretion of the ambassador or minister, not in any case to exceed three months, £2 2*s.* ($10.20) to £5 5*s.* ($24.55).

If journeys are undertaken the fees will be: For agent's services per day, £1 1*s.* ($5.10); for agent's services for every broken day, 10*s.* 6*d.* ($2.55); subsistence per night, £1 1*s.* ($5.10), together with actual expenses of locomotion. All fees above 5*s.* are to be prepaid. The method employed for levying the fees will be as follows: In case of an inquiry addressed to the agent which can be answered forthwith, and for which the lowest fee would be charged, he can reply at once, requesting that the sum of 5*s.* may be sent to the embassy or legation. He will transmit to the mission lists of inquiries so answered, in order that the payments may be checked and demanded if not already made. If the fee has been sent with the inquiry, he will remit it to the embassy or mission. In cases of inquiries for which fees of £1 1*s.* ($5.10) and upwards are to be charged, the agent will forward the information to the mission for transmission thence in exchange for the fees, which may, according to circumstances, be required before the answer is given. In cases requiring research or a journey, the agent will report to the ambassador or minister, who will decide whether an offer should be made to procure the information, and, if so, on what terms, or whether it should be stated that the information can not be procured.



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IT is intended for Duplicate Whist. In the Illustration, the large cut is the table set up for use. The small disk is the pocket for holding the cards. It is fastened to the bottom of the table and revolves. The dot on the margin shows the spring which controls it. At the side is the table folded. The pocket holds sixteen decks of cards. There are sixteen hands and each player has four leads. After playing a hand, cards are replaced in the pockets, and by touching the spring, a new hand is before each player. The advantages over trays are no lost cards, no errors and a place on which to play. The table is made in oak or mahogany and is a handsome, substantial piece of furniture. Price of each $6.00, f.o.b. cars, Green Bay, Wis.

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PERSONALS.

HENRY B. METCALF, the Prohibition candidate for Vice-President, is one of the most highly respected citizens of Rhode Island. As a business man in Pawtucket he has held a prominent and influential position for many years. In religion, the Universalist denomination claims him, and he is certainly an ornament to that body. Mr. Metcalf touches the educational world through being president of the corporation of Tufts College [Mass.]. He was a Republican until about twelve years ago.—*Springfield Republican.*

THE Glasgow *Weekly Mail* publishes the following *verbatim* report of the chairman's speech in giving the toast of "The Queen" at a recent agricultural show dinner in Scotland: "Noo, gentlemen, will ye a' fill your glasses, for I'm about to bring forrit 'The Queen.' Oor queen, gentlemen, is really a wonderfu' woman, if I may say it; she's ane o' the guid auld sort. Nae Whigmaleeries or falderals about her, but a douce daecent lady. She's respectable beyond a' doot. She has brocht up a grand family o' weel-faured lads and lasses—her auldest son being a credit to ony mither—and they're a' weel married. Ane daughter is nae less than married to the Duke o' Argyll's son and heir. Gentlemen, ye'll may be no' believe it, but I ance saw the queen. I did. It was when I took my auld broon coo to Perth Show. I remember her weel—such color, such hair!" [Interruption, and cries of "Is it the coo or the queen ye're proposing?"] "The queen, gentlemen. I beg your pardon, but I was talking about the coo. However, as to the queen, somebody pointed her oot to me at Perth Station, and there she was, smart and tidy-like; and says I to mysel': 'Gin my auld woman at hame slips awa', ye needna remain a widower anither hour langer.' Noo, gentlemen, the whusky's guid, the night is lang, the weather is wet, and the roads are saft, and will harm naebody that comes to grief. So aff wi' yer drink to the bottom! 'The Queen!'"—*The Argonaut.*

M. EDMOND ROSTAND was the lucky recipient of large gains from the performance of "Cyrano de Bergerac," and he has also reaped much financial profit from "L'Aiglon." It is calculated by a statistician interested in theaters that the fortunate dramatist will realize a sum of $150,000 by the performances of his two plays in France and America between the spring of this present year and November 2 next, the date fixed for the closing of the exhibition.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

THERE is an amusing story about Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese minister—who can not feel very funny at present. When he was at the Mardi Gras festivities at New Orleans he obliged an autograph hunter by writing something on the bore's cuff. That part of the cuff the recipient cut out and put into his pocketbook, and has since been showing it to Chinese laundrymen, who all agree that they "can't make him out," but at the same time fall into spasms of merriment as they look at it. Evidently Wu Ting Fang is a humorist.—*Exchange.*

WHILE the army is singularly lacking in the rich prizes which the Church and the law hold out as baits to their zealous and capable followers, it has brought to some of its most skilful generals a crop of dignities, wealth, and glory for which no other profession has any parallel.

In actual money the Duke of Wellington's brilliant generalship yielded considerably over £1,000,000 sterling for himself and his descendants, in addition to dignities and princely presents almost beyond number. After the great victory of Assaye, in which he crushed the Mahratta power, gifts poured on him in lavish profusion, including a sword of honor valued at 1,000 guineas, the gift of the inhabitants of Calcutta; and a 2,000-guinea service of plate, the tribute of his army. After the greater battle of Talavera he received a peerage and a pension of £2,000 a year for two generations. Salamanca brought him the thanks of Parliament, a marquisate, and a sum of £100,000; and a little later the Commons voted him a further sum of £500,000 to maintain his dignity as a peer. The crowning victory of Waterloo was rewarded by an additional grant of £200,000; and among countless other rewards were £60,000 in prize money, a silver plateau worth 10,000 guineas from the King of Portugal, a statue in Hyde Park which cost another £10,000, and a magnificent sword from the city of London. In addition to these substantial rewards Wellington won within the short space of five years a viscounty, an earldom, a marquisate, and a dukedom, in addition to seven foreign titles, including one of prince.

The great Duke of Marlborough, the victor of Blenheim and Ramillies, reaped a rich harvest from his soldiering. Of dignities he won with his sword a barony, earldom, marquisate, and dukedom, in addition to two titles of prince, all within the space of seventeen years. A pension of £4,000 a year was conferred on him and his descendants, the Manor of Woodstock was presented to him by Parliament, and the palace of Blenheim was built for him by the Queen's direction at a cost of nearly £250,000. As the Duke's pension was continued to his descendants for 177 years, his skill and valor, like that of the Duke of Wellington, yielded more than a million pounds sterling.

But these two generals, the military geniuses of this and the last century, stand absolutely alone in the wealth of money their swords won for them. To find a rival we must look to the navy and Lord Nelson, who, in addition to large parliamentary grants, won for his descendants a perpetual pension of £5,000 a year.

Viscount Gough, the victor of the Sikhs, thrice received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, was made baron and viscount, Knight of St. Patrick, G.C.S.I., and Privy Councilor; and received, in addition to these honors, a pension of £2,000 a year from the Government and a similar pension from the East India Company.

Few soldiers, however, of any country or century, have reaped a richer crop of rewards than the present [English] commander-in-chief, Lord Wolseley, or have crowded so many honors into a smaller compass of time. In 1870 he was a plain colonel of infantry, with a distinguished record, it is true, but with little to show for it beyond a fairly rapid promotion in army rank. Within eight years he had become a general, a Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, and a K.C.B.; he had been thanked by Parliament for his "courage, energy, and perseverance" in the conduct of the Ashanti war, and had received a grant of £25,000 and a sword of honor. Since then he has twice received the thanks of both houses of Parliament, was created a viscount in 1885, and has since blossomed into a Knight of St. Patrick, a privy councilor, a G.C.B., and commander-in-chief, in addition to receiving several honorary degrees from our leading universities.

Even this astonishing record of distinctions has been rivaled, if not eclipsed, by Lord Roberts. The hero of Candahar has been mentioned twenty-three times in despatches, and has twice been thanked by both houses of Parliament, and on many occasions by the Government of India. He has won the grand cross of three orders of knighthood, the Bath, the Star of India and the Indian

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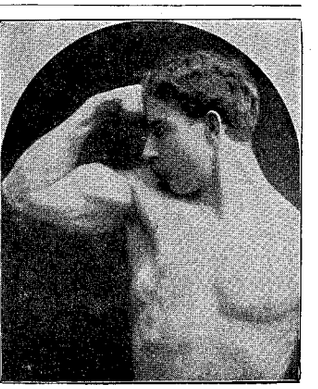

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Empire; is a privy councilor and a Knight of St. Patrick, and a baron; has received doctor's degrees from the four leading universities in the United Kingdom, and the freedom of a dozen cities and royal boroughs.

It is quite possible that Lord Kitchener may yet rival even such marvelous records as these, for a man who at forty-eight has won a peerage, a G.C.B., K.C.M.G., the thanks of Parliament, and a grant of £30,000, may reasonably be expected to reap a very rich crop of laurels.—*London Tit-Bits.*

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Very One to Take.—"I don't see what you like about this flat, Clara." "Well, Clarence, it is the only one we've looked at that fits our Navajo rug."—*Exchange.*

His Daily Duty.—"And they say you drove that rich man to drink?" "Yes, sir, but I couldn't help it." "Couldn't help it! What do you mean?" "He made me, sir. I was his coachman."—*Harlem Life.*

A Shaker.—DOCTOR: "Did you shake well before using?"

LARRY (who has had chills): "Phoy, Dochtor, Oi tuk' th' midicine to kape from shakin'."—*Chicago News.*

Office and the Man.—"In England they say a man 'stands' for office. In this country we say a man 'runs' for office. Why is this?" "Well, the principal reason is that if a man 'stood' for office over here he'd never get one."—*Chicago Herald.*

A Hummer.—"We ought to get a name for that midnight flyer of ours," said the general manager. "Can you think of anything?" "Midnight flyer? Lemme see," said the general passenger agent. "How would 'The Skeeter' do?"—*Indianapolis Press.*

Why They Cheered.—At the opening of the church in a Kentish village recently the builder, on rising to return thanks, rather staggered his audience by the remark: "Gentlemen, I fancy I am more fitted for the scaffold than for public speaking."—*Answers.*

Aggravating.—HUSBAND: "What! No ice this sweltering weather? Didn't the ice-man leave any?"

WIFE: "He left plenty, but that new girl has been keeping the refrigerator open all day to cool off the kitchen."—*New York Weekly.*

He Wanted More of Them.—"I reckons we'd better get up some agitation on de subjeck," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley. "What's de subjeck?" inquired Mr. Aluminum Thompson. "Dese yere eclipses. Whenever dar's an eclipse dey tells me all de chickens goes to roos' right in de middle er de day. An' if dat's de case les' hab mo' eclipses. I's tired o' dis waitin' roun' tell one an' two o'clock in de mawnin'."—*Washington Star.*

Hardship.—ERUDITE UNCLE: "Benny, they tell me you have secured a good job on the Board of Trade. Isn't there something exhilarating in the thought that you are keeping your finger on the pulse of the great throbbing heart of business, and assisting, even in a humble capacity, in regulating the grain market of the world?"

BENNY (with a yawn): "Oh, yes. But it knocks thunder out of the noon nap I've been always used to takin'."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Living on the By-Laws.—The wit of the Choates is a family trait. The bon mots of Rufus circulated in his day as Joseph's do now. By overwork Rufus had shattered his health. Edward Everett expostulated with him on one occasion, saying: "My dear friend, if you are not more self-considerate you will ruin your constitution." "Oh," replied the legal wag, "the constitution was destroyed long ago. I'm living on the by-laws."—*Chicago Chronicle.*

Confusing.—LITTLE WILLIE: "Say, pa, what does cleave mean?"

PA: "It means to unite or stick together."

LITTLE WILLIE: "Then if the butcher cleaves a bone, does he stick it together, Pa?"

PA: "Why—er—I guess it does mean to separate, my son."

LITTLE WILLIE: "And when a man separates from his wife, does he cleave to her, pa?"

PA: "Young man, it's time you were in bed."—*Chicago News.*

A Very Good Guess.—A mother was assisting her little boy the other evening in the mastery of his geography lesson, and coming to the description of a desert, which formed part of the lesson to be memorized, she quoted the words of the text-book to the effect that it was "a barren tract," and she endeavored to simplify the description by defining it as "a place where nothing would grow." The boy's face brightened, and the mother, proud and expectant, put the question: "Now, Johnny, what is a desert?" "Pa's bald head!" was the prompt response.—*Tit-Bits.*

Why He Made the Mistake.—"Here," said little Arthur's father, "you've made a blunder in this picture. Your figures are well drawn, but you have made a horse with wings to represent Time. That isn't right. The horse with wings is Pegasus, the steed on which the poet is supposed to ride. Time should be represented by an old man with a scythe." "Well," the boy replied, "people often say 'Time flies,' don't they?" "Yes." "And then there's something about 'taking time by the forelock,' isn't there! If Time isn't a horse with wings, how can it fly and be taken by the forelock?"—*Chicago Times-Herald.*

Relished the Punishment.—An old Scotsman, Andrew Leslie by name, always rode on a donkey to his work and tethered him while he labored on the road, or wherever he might be. It was suggested to him by a neighboring landowner that he was suspected of putting the animal to feed in the fields at other people's expense. "Eh, laird, I could never be tempted to do that, for my cuddy winna eat onything but nettles and thistles." On a subsequent occasion, however, the laird while riding along the road saw Andrew at work—his faithful beast up to the knees in one of the laird's clover fields, feeding luxuriously. "Hullo, Andrew!" exclaimed the laird, "I thought your cuddy would eat nothing but nettles and thistles." "Aye, aye," was the response, "but the brute misbehaved the day—he nearly kicked me over his head—sae I put him in there just to punish him."—*Chicago News.*

Public Appreciation of "Poetry."—A man was charged recently at Bow Street police court, London, with being drunk and disorderly in Holy-

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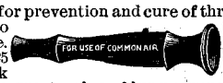

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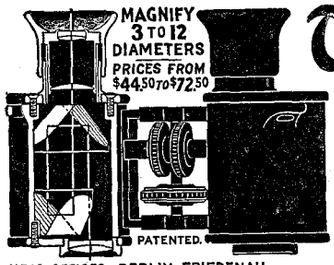

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well Street, Strand. In reply to the magistrate he said he was a "poetical advertiser." "I go round to different tradesmen," he continued, "and in a loud voice praise up their goods in poetical fashion. Something like this wise, if I'm not presuming too far. We'll take first a butcher. I goes outside his shop and shouts:

"Here's to the butcher who sells good meat
That in this world is hard to beat;
It's the very best to be had,
And makes the human heart feel glad.
There's no necessity to purloin,
So step in and purchase a piece of sirloin."

MAGISTRATE: "Yes; I suppose you go on in that way for some period?"

PRISONER: "Oh, yes, I can go on for ever, like Tennyson's brook."

MAGISTRATE: "What made you get drunk?"

PRISONER: "I suppose the people appreciated my poetry too much. They thought I required some refreshment, and they gave me some drink."

In consideration of this being his first offense the prisoner was discharged.—*St. James's Gazette.*

A True Host.—"The coolest man I ever saw," said a New York fireman, "I met at a fire in a dwelling-house on Fifth Avenue. We found him in an upstairs front room, dressing to go out. The fire by this time was surging up through the house at a great rate.

"'Halloa, there!' we hollered at him when we looked in at the door, 'the house is afire!'

"'Would it disturb you if I should remain while you are putting it out?' he said, lifting the comb from his hair and looking round at us. He had on a white evening waistcoat, and his dress-coat lay across a chair. Seeing us staring at him, he dropped his comb into his hair again and went on combing. But, as a matter of fact, he was about ready. He put down the comb, put on his coat and hat, and picked up his overcoat.

"'Now I'm ready, gentlemen,' he said.

"We started, but the stairway had now been closed up by fire. We turned to the windows. The boys had got a ladder up to the front of the house.

"'Now, then,' we said to him, when we came to the window.

"'After you, gentlemen,' he said, standing back. And I'm blest if we didn't have to go down the ladder first."—*Collier's Weekly.*

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AFRICA.

July 2.—It is reported that Lord Roberts does not consider the war at an end, and has put a stop to the return of civilians, and ordered mining men back to Bloemfontein.

July 3.—The British War Office reports the casualties in South Africa since the beginning of the war, exclusive of sick and wounded, to have been 29,706.

July 4.—According to the despatches from Cape Town, Kruger is reported to have moved to Nelspoint, the transport station for Lydenburg.

July 5.—Secretary of State Reitz, speaking for President Kruger, says there is no use discussing the question of peace, as the Boers will continue to fight for independence to the end.

July 7.—General Buller arrives in Pretoria and confers with Lord Roberts; eight hundred British prisoners who had been captured in the Orange Free State are released.

CHINA.

July 2.—It is reported that Germany will send 20,000 men and a fleet of battle-ships to China.

Unconfirmed reports state that Prince Tuan has dethroned the Empress, and that international troops have entered Peking.

July 3.—The latest couriers to leave Peking bring news of wild excesses by the mobs of that city, and the foreign legations are represented as fighting continuously with the frenzied mob which besieged them, making a last desperate stand in the enclosure of the British Legation; the German Emperor, in an address to marines, declared that the killing of the German minister demanded exemplary punishment and vengeance.

The battle-ship *Oregon*, which ran ashore on the Miao Tao group, in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, on June 28, is floated.

July 4.—A council of admirals at Taku decides that it is impossible to undertake the relief of Peking without a greater army.

July 5.—Chinese troops, after heavy fighting, have seized the Pei-Ho bridge, thus cutting off retreat of the international forces to Taku; the Russian force has been driven into the city, and the foreign concession is encircled and dominated by Chinese artillery; Emperor Kwang Su and the Empress-Dowager are both reported to have taken poison.

July 6.—It is announced that Japan will despatch a division of troops to China at once, making the total number of Japanese troops there 20,000; negotiations on the subject of making Japan the mandatory of the powers are still going on; a despatch received in Bremen from a Shanghai firm says that there is reason to believe that all the foreigners in Peking have perished, and that the rebellion is spreading in North China.

July 7.—The British consul at Shanghai telegraphs that a courier who left Peking on July 3 reported that two legations were then holding out against the troops and Boxers; the troops had lost two thousand men and the Boxers many leaders; it was further asserted that the foreigners ought to be able to hold out for a long time, as they have sufficient food and ammunition.

July 8.—The consuls at Shanghai report that the legations in Peking were safe on July 4, and that the Chinese had ceased their attacks, and the only fear was regarding the food supply; at Tien-Tsin, on July 3, the Chinese heavily bombarded the foreign settlements, while on the previous day the Russians had unsuccessfully bombarded the native city; a despatch received at Brussels from Shanghai said that Prince Ching, at the head of loyal troops, was conducting a counter revolution to Prince Tuan's, and was attacking the latter's forces in Peking; the Governor of Shantung has declined to obey the order of Prince Tuan to seize Nanking.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 4.—An equestrian statue of Washington was unveiled in Paris on July 4.

The Khedive of Egypt leaves London for the Continent.

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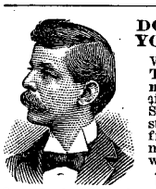

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July 5.—*Manila:* The observance of the Fourth of July was general and in wide contrast to that of a year ago; three Americans were killed in a fight with "padrones" in Luzon.

July 6.—A motion to appoint a commission to consider claims of Irish landlords is defeated in the House of Lords.

July 8.—*Philippines:* Eleven Americans were killed and sixteen wounded and one hundred and sixty Filipinos killed during last week's fighting in Luzon; seventy insurgents were killed or wounded in Panay; the rebels are slowly accepting the amnesty provisions.

Domestic.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

July 2.—The conference with W. J. Bryan by David B. Hill results only in leaving open for the present the declaration of the platform of the Kansas City convention on the subject of silver.

July 3.—Bryan's wishes in regard to the silver plank of the platform will, it is reported, probably be adopted by the Kansas City Democratic convention; the indications are that Stevenson will be named for Vice-President, the New York delegates having selected John W. Keller, Commissioner of Charities, as their choice, after a stormy meeting, in which Croker openly humiliated Hill.

July 4.—The expected nomination of Bryan for President on Independence Day does not take place, as the radical and conservative Silver men have a bitter contest over the platform, which was not finished.

The most significant thing in the Kansas City convention was the great demonstration for ex-Governor Hill, which is regarded as a rebuke to Tammany.

The permanent chairman of the convention, Congressman J. D. Richardson, makes a speech on the issues of the campaign.

July 5.—William J. Bryan is unanimously nominated for President by the Democratic national convention in Kansas City; the platform adopted, while containing a specific declaration for free-silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, puts forward imperialism as the paramount issue.

July 6.—Former Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson is nominated as candidate for Vice-President by the Democratic national convention, at Kansas City, after a contest in which David B. Hill and Charles A. Towne are his chief opponents.

The Silver Republican convention nominates Bryan for President by acclamation, and refers the Vice-Presidential nomination to the national committee.

Roosevelt visits President McKinley at Canton.

July 7.—The Silver Republicans accept A. E. Stevenson as their candidate for Vice-President, and efforts are made to induce the Populists to do the same.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 2.—The Navy Department is encouraged over the good prospect of saving the battleship *Oregon*.

The street-railway strike in St. Louis is settled.

July 3.—The *Oregon*, which was floated, will be docked at a Japanese port.

July 4.—The report that Rear-Admiral Barker would succeed Rear-Admiral Philip as commandant at the New York navy yard is confirmed.

July 5.—Henry F. Osborn is appointed paleontologist in the United States Geological Survey, succeeding Prof. Othniel C. Marsh.

The Standard Oil Works fire at Constable Hook are still burning; loss exceeding $1,000,000.

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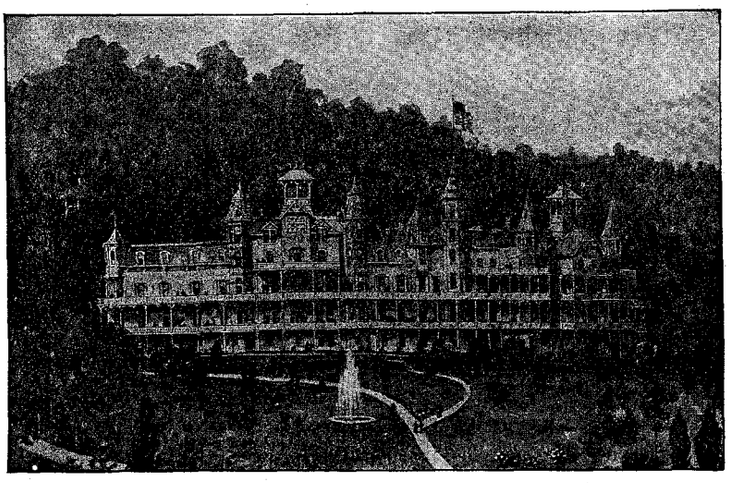

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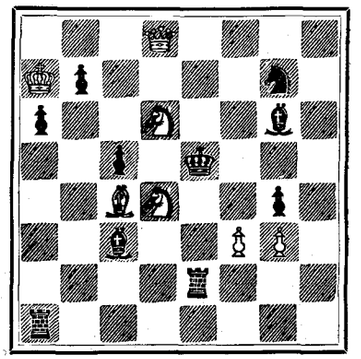
Problem 485.

By Z. MACH.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

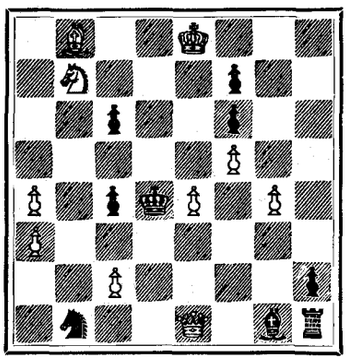
White mates in two moves.

Problem 486.

By J. COLPA, LEIDEN.

A Prize-Winner.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 481.

Key-move, Q—K sq.

No. 482.

Key-move, Kt - B 6.

Both problems solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Tarboro, N. C.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. S. M. Morton, D.D., Effingham, Ill.; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla., the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; W. B. Miller, Calmar, Ia.; Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips, Cleveland; Capt. W. Hoffman, Salt Lake City; A. Thompson, Sherman, Tex.

481 (only): M. Letcher, Douglasville, Ga.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee: O. S. Veerhoff, Washington, D. C.; C. E. Lloyd, Sabina, O.

482 (only): W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; "Merope," Cincinnati; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.

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In addition to those reported, F. H. J., W. W., Dr. and Mrs. W. A. P., A Knight, Bastrop, Tex., M. Stivers, Greensboro, N. C., got 479 and 480. O. S. V., S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. D.; H. Fox, West Point, Miss., got 479. Capt. W. H., 477, 478, 479, and 480.

A solver writes: "Your problems are well selected, and I always have confidence that they are printed without errors."

The Jerome Gambit.

CONSULTATION GAME.

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4
4 B x P ch	K x B
5 Kt x P ch	Kt x Kt
6 P—Q 4	Q—R 5

Mr. Jerome writes: "Your move (Q—R 5) is undoubtedly the best, as it puts White on the defensive at once," and suggests as White's 7th Castles. F. H. Johnston believes that White's best (7th) is Kt—B 3, "thus defending the K P. It would not be sound play to Castle at this stage, neither would it do to play P x B." Kt—B 3 is dangerous on account of Kt—Kt 5 forcing White to defend his K B P, and preventing him from Castling.

The best continuation seems to be: 7 Castles, Kt—Kt 5; 8 P—K R 3, B—Q 3; 9 P—K 5, etc.

A Singular Position.

In *Literature*, London, we are told that a game was interrupted and the players left the board for a few moments. On their return, there was a dispute as to who had the move. White maintained that he was just about to make the initial move of a mate in five; while Black declared that he had planned a mate in precisely the same number of moves. Whether the story is true or not, the position is interesting:

WHITE (9 pieces): K on Q Kt sq; Q on Q Kt 7; Kts on K 2 and K Kt 5; Rs on K Kt sq and 2; Ps on Q B 4, Q Kt 2, Q R 2.

BLACK (9 pieces): K on K R sq; Q on Q sq; Kts on K 3 and Q Kt 5; Rs on K 2 and Q R sq; Ps on K Kt 2, Q B 2, Q R 4.

White or Black, having the move, mates in five.

The Composite Game.

Ruy Lopez.

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—K B 3
4 Castles	Kt x P
5 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
6 Q—K 2	P x P
7 B—K Kt 5	B—K 2
8 B x B	Q x B

E. C. Dahl, Granite Falls, Minn., sends Q x B as Black's 8th move.

THE following curious little episode of the South African war appears in the Chess-column of the *Glasgow Weekly Herald:* "In the course of a letter, Dr. Conan Doyle tells of coming across the body of a member of the New South Wales Infantry, who, shot throught the arm and through the stomach, had apparently bled to death, and upon whose water bottle—the only thing the enemy had left him—was balanced a red Chess Pawn. The rest of the set of Chess-pieces were found in his haversack."

Games from the Paris Tournament.

PILLSBURY BEATS MAROCZY.

French Defense.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	MAROCZY. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	MAROCZY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	23 Q R—R sq (f)	P x P
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	24 Q—R 4	P—K Kt 3
3 Kt—Q 2	Kt—K B 3	25 Q x P	R—Kt 2
4 P—K 5	K Kt—Q 2	26 P—R 4	Kt—K 2
5 P—K B 4	P—Q B 4	27 Kt—Q 4	Kt—B 4
6 P—B 3	Kt—Q B 3	28 B x Kt	Kt P x B
7 K Kt—B 3	B—K 2 (a)	29 Q—R 5	Q—Q sq
8 B—Q 3	Q—Kt 3	30 R-K Kt sq	R (B)—B 2
9 P x P	Kt x B P	31 Q—R 6	Q—K 2
10 Kt—Kt 3	Kt x Kt (b)	32 Kt—B 3	R—R sq
11 P x Kt	B—Q 2	33 K-R 2 (g)	R—B sq
12 P—Q Kt 4 (c)	Q R—B sq	34 P—R 5	R—Kt 5
13 Q—K 2	P—Q R 3	35 Kt-Kt 5(h)	R x P
14 B—K 3	Q—B 2	36 Kt—B 7 ch	Q x Kt
15 Q—K B 2	Kt—Kt sq	37 Q x R	Q x P ch
16 B—Q Kt 6	Q—B 3	38 K—Kt 3	Q—K 7
17 Castles	Castles	39 K—R 4	R—Q B sq
18 R—R 5	P—B 4 (d)	40 QR-K sq(i)	Q x Kt P
19 K—R sq	Q R—K sq (e)	41 K—R 3 (j)	R x P ch
20 B—B 5	Q—B 2	42 R—Kt 3	R—B 7
21 B x B	R x B	43 R-K Rsq(k)	R—B sq (l)
22 P—Kt 4	Kt—B 3	44 Q—R 6	Resigns (m)

Notes from The Field, London.

(a) 7.., Q—Kt 3 is the correct move here. Or 7.., P—Q R 3.

(b) The alternative would be Kt x B ch, the K B being very powerful in the attack of this French Defense.

(c) White has already a slight advantage.

(d) 18.., P—B 3 is the right move. Maroczy played for a trap here, viz., if 19 P—Kt 5, then 19.., Q x B; 20 Q x Q, B—B 4 ch, and wins. For the sake of this variation he risked getting the inferior position.

(e) White having played the King, Black must make room for his Queen.

(f) If R—B 5, then 23.., P—Q Kt 3, etc.

(g) Inferior. Pillsbury calculated too far ahead. He anticipated exchange of pieces, and intended to gain a move to bring his King into play. The winning continuation would have been Kt—Kt 5.

(h) Too late. He wins the exchange, but Black gets the better game.

(i) 40 Q R—Q sq was the better move here, but the position is extremely difficult, and there was no time to calculate all the variations with precision.

(j) 41 K—Kt 5 seems somewhat better.

(k) White would have done better to draw with 43 R—Kt 8 ch, K x R; 44 Q—Kt 5 (ch perpetual).

(l) 43.., B—Kt 4 would have been a powerful move now. Maroczy had not a second to spare, his time being quite exhausted.

(m) To avoid, if 44.., Q x K P, the brilliancy 45 Q x P ch, K x Q; 46 K—Kt 2 dis ch, and mate. This is a remarkably fine game.

Ruy Lopez.

DIDIER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*	DIDIER. *White.*	PILLSBURY. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	17 B—Kt 5	P—K R 3 (a)
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3	18 B—R 4	P—B 4
3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3	19 P x P *e.p.*	P x P
4 Castles	Kt x P	20 R—R 6	Q—B sq (b)
5 P—Q 4	Kt—Q 3	21 B x Kt	P x B (c)
6 P x P	Kt x B	22 R—R 3	R—K sq
7 P—Q R 4	P—Q 3	23 R—KB sq	R—K 5
8 P—K 6	B x P	24 Q—R 5	Q—K B sq
9 P x Kt	Kt—K 4	25 Kt—K 2	P—Q 4
10 Kt—Q 4	B—Q 2	26 Kt—Kt 3	R—K 4 (d)
11 Kt—Q B 3	B—K 2	27 Q—R 4	Q—B 4 ch
12 P—K B 4	Kt—Kt 5	28 K—R sq	Q—B 5
13 Kt—Q 5	Castles	29 Q R-K B	Q x Q
14 P—B 5	Kt—B 3	3 (e)	
15 Kt x B ch	Q x Kt	Resigns.	
16 R—K sq	Q—Q sq		

Notes from Deutsches Wochenschach.

(a) The aim of this coup—since P—K Kt 5 can not follow it—is not apparent. In all respects, White's game is superior.

(b) Unsound would have been 20.., P—QB 4, because of the response, 21 R x Q P! P x Kt; 22 Q x Q P!, etc.

(c) Or 21.., Q x R; 22 Q—Kt 4, P—Kt 3; 23 Q—K R 4!, etc.

(d) 26.., R—Q B 5 is worth considering instead. As it is, Black gets directly into a losing position.

(e) A gross blunder, but, perhaps, the result of too rapid play. This *partie* had already reached its twentieth move, when the other games going on in the same round had scarcely attained their fifth!

Notes from Literature, London.

(4) A novelty well worth considering.

(11) He could play either P—Q B 4 or P—K B 4 safely. But the text-move is good.

(19) And here Kt—K 6 is feasible.

(23) It was necessary and best to play Q—Kt 4 ch.

(29) Of course an oversight and a sensation. The game is valuable for its opening, and is mainly of high interest.

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